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ABSTRACT

This report provides a Latino-focused assessment of the changing demographic and economic landscape of the Midwest between 1980 and 1990. Over 56 percent of the region's population increase was accounted for by Latinos, of which persons of Mexican origin were the largest proportion. The White population decreased by over 300,000 persons, with the remainder of the growth evenly divided between Blacks and "other." Illinois, particularly the Chicago area, showed the most Latino growth, with Michigan second. Whites, Blacks, and Latinos all experienced income declines, but Whites lost the least, followed by Latinos, and Blacks. Nearly a third of the region's Blacks were in poverty, over 1 in 5 Latinos were poor, while less than 1 in 10 Whites were impoverished. Among Latinos, Puerto Ricans showed poverty rates equal to Blacks. Latinos trailed all others on educational attainment indicators, despite the fact that Latino labor force participation exceeded that of Whites and Blacks. Although median household income of Latinos was higher than that of Blacks, it was less than that of Whites. Because of larger household size among Latinos, the per capita income for Latinos and Blacks was about equal. Research is needed to determine what factors accounted for the disproportionate downturn in income for Blacks and Latinos. Frequently broken down by state, Midwest demographics based on census figures are depicted in 34 tables and 36 figures. (TD)

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Michigan State University

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Latinos in the Heartland:
The Browning of the Midwest

By
Robert Aponte and Marcelo Siles

Research Report #5
November 1994

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SELECTED HIGHLIGHTS

GROWTH AND DEMOGRAPHICS

* Latinos (Hispanics) captured the bulk of population growth in the Midwest over the 1980s. More than 56 percent of the region's total population increase of over 800,000 persons was accounted for by Latinos. Non-Hispanic Whites dropped by over 330,000; slow growth characterized most others.

* The profiles in size, growth, and distribution of Latinos in the Midwest also vary by national origin. Mexicans, the largest group, experienced the most intercensual growth in the last decade and account for virtually 70 percent of all Midwestern Latinos.

* The state with the largest number of Hispanics, Illinois, also led the region's states in Latino population growth over the last decade. Moreover, the state's Hispanics are highly concentrated in the key city of Chicago, a pattern not found in other states in the region.

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

* Latinos sustained major losses in real income (adjusted for inflation) over the decade, Whites lost somewhat less, and Blacks sustained a devastating loss. This has widened the substantial gap in well-being separating these groups, with the best off Whites further ahead of the others and the worst off Blacks further behind.

* Correspondingly, a substantial proportion of Hispanics, greater than one in five, were below the poverty line at the end of the decade, while Whites sustained a poverty rate of less than one in ten and Blacks' rate approached the catastrophic figure of one in three.

* Poverty Rates among Latinos, however, varied a good deal by nationality group. Puerto Ricans, the poorest group, sustained a rate of greater than three in ten, virtually matching that of Blacks. Cubans and Mexicans showed rates close to that for all Hispanics.

* Latino educational attainment lags that of non-Latinos in the Midwest to a substantial extent, especially in Illinois, the state with the most Hispanics and the one that hosted the most Latino growth. Despite this, Latino labor force participation is higher than that of Blacks or Whites in the region, among both men and women, but most especially so among men. However, their exemplary work efforts have not paid off because, as noted above, Latinos have increasingly fallen behind Whites in indicators of well-being.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report provides a Latino-focused assessment of the changing demographic and economic landscape of the Midwest between 1980 and 1990. The key findings include the fact that Latinos (Hispanics) captured the bulk of population growth over the decade, while sustaining a major loss in real income and experiencing significant increases in poverty. Whites and Blacks also lost out economically, but Whites' losses were less extensive, while Blacks' were devastating. As a result, an increasing gap separates Whites from Latinos and Blacks on indicators of well-being in the Midwest.

The key demographic finding is that over 56 percent of the region's total population increase of over 800,000 persons was accounted for by Latinos. This greater growth belies the group's vastly smaller population in the region. The remainder of the growth was evenly divided between non-Hispanic Blacks and non-Hispanic "other" (e.g., Native American, Asian American, etc.), with non-Hispanic Whites sustaining a loss of over 300,000 persons.

The report also shows that Mexicans continue to account for the largest proportion of the region's Latinos. Over two thirds of the group are of Mexican origin. Mexicans also accounted for roughly three quarters of the Latino growth in the region. Among states, Illinois showed the most Latino growth, accounting for some 60 percent of the increase. Illinois also holds the largest number of Hispanics, with just over half of the region's Latinos. Michigan holds the second largest contingent and also ranked second in Latino intercensual growth, but accounts for only about 12 percent of the region's Latinos.

- On indicators of well-being, however, Hispanics were among the major losers. In a dramatic across-the-board reversal, Whites, Blacks and Latinos all sustained significant real income declines over the period, although Whites maintained and even expanded the gap between themselves and the other groups in the process. While Black median household income registered at under $20,000 in 1989, the figure for Whites was over $30,000 and

that for Latinos about $26,000. The loss for Whites averaged under $900, that for Hispanics $1100, and that for Blacks over $2100. Moreover, nearly a third of all the region's Blacks were in poverty at that time, and over one in five Latinos were poor, while less than 1 in 10 Whites were so impoverished.

The report also makes clear that the patterns in social and economic indicators for Latinos are not uniformly shared by the various constituent groups comprising the Hispanic population. Of key significance in this regard is the economic status of the region's Puerto Ricans. In keeping with a long established national pattern, Puerto Ricans in the Midwest show rates of poverty at least as high as those of Blacks. On a number of additional indicators, such as central city residence and female headship, figures on Puerto Ricans mirror or exceed those of Blacks.

The figures on Hispanic educational attainment in the region are perhaps the least favorable of all, at least in relative terms. On nearly all attainment indicators, Latinos trail the others, including Blacks, by wide margins. Despite this, Latino labor force participation exceeds that of Whites and Blacks as a whole, as well as among men and women taken separately.

A paradoxical finding explored in the report concerns per capita income. On that measure, Blacks actually fare better than Hispanics, albeit minutely. This is explained by two separate factors. First, Hispanics exhibit higher labor force participation and lower unemployment than Blacks. Second, Hispanic households have substantially more members. The larger households, in combination with higher rates of labor force participation, translate into more workers per household and, hence, higher median earnings per household. However, more persons per household also means that the larger number of dollars must be shared by a larger number of persons. On balance, this results in the two minority groups faring equally well on income per person.

LATINOS IN THE MIDWEST:
THE BROWNING OF THE MIDWEST

INTRODUCTION

As the United States approaches the 21st century, few societal changes in sight match the coming demographic shift, commonly known as "the Browning of America." By the mid 21st century, minority groups "will outnumber whites for the first time" and this "will alter everything in society, from politics and education to industry, values and culture" as the popular press began noting with the beginning of the current decade (Henry 1990). Significantly, the prime force in this transition is the Hispanic population, by far the nation's fastest growing minority in absolute terms. Indeed, the evidence indicates that Latinos (Hispanics) will easily surpass African-Americans in numeric strength by 2020, if not sooner (U.S. Bureau of the Census 1992).

The Hispanic or Latino population, actually a hybrid aggregation of diverse nationalities, has traditionally maintained a settlement pattern in the U.S. mainland that, in relative terms, all but excluded the Midwest, excepting Chicago. This has resulted in the utter neglect of scholarly and related attention to those who were in the Great Lakes region. This dearth of study can no longer be justified. The Latino population in the region is now two million strong and accounts for about eight percent of the nation's Hispanics. It is growing far faster than the non-Latino population of the region.

Consider, for example, the region's six Great Lakes states (Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, Wisconsin). Figures in this report show that between 1980 and 1990, the Latino population in this area actually OUTGREW the entire remainder of the population by over 150,000 people (391,537 vs. 240,317), despite being vastly of outnumbered by the non-Latino group (by more than thirty to one) at the start of the decade. Moreover, in the states where Latino growth has been above average, the impact has been even more

substantial. In the combined states of Michigan and Illinois, for example, where the total non-Hispanic population declined by more than 270,000 people, the Hispanic population grew by over 300,000 persons. Furthermore, the relative impact of these shifts will be even sharper among the school-aged and among younger workers, a result of the relative youthfulness of the Latino population. Needless to say, such sweeping changes raise a host of questions for educators, government, and businesses alike, with respect to the challenges and opportunities these changes present.

In this context, the Julian Samora Research Institute is developing a series of reports focusing on the Latino population in the Midwest. The present document, deriving from data from the 1990 Census, is the first of this new series. It follows an earlier Institute report (Santiago 1990) prepared prior to the release of the 1990 figures. The earlier report focused primarily on the 1970-1980 period, but included a scattering of intercensual figures on the 1980s deriving from survey data. That document was intended to provide an historical context upon which to build a knowledge base regarding the socioeconomic conditions of Latinos in the Midwest. This report provides the cornerstone for that new knowledge base, providing an overall demographic profile of Latinos in the Midwest, and establishing a baseline model for the reports to come. It documents the growth (1980-1990), distribution, and characteristics of the region's Hispanics. Future reports within this series will provide a more detailed and/or specialized profile as the release of additional data by the Census Bureau permits.

As indicated in the title, the scope of this report, and the series in general, are the 12 states of the Midwest region, officially designated by the Bureau of the Census as: Illinois (IL), Indiana (IN), Iowa (IA), Kansas (KS), Michigan (MI), Minnesota (MN), Missouri (MO), Nebraska (NB), North Dakota (ND), Ohio (OH), South Dakota (SD), and Wisconsin (WI). Data will be presented here on these 12 states individually, as well as collectively for the region as a whole. Most of the individual state data to be presented will not include the

Dakotas because of the small number of Latinos in those two states. Whereas all other midwestern states were found to include at least 30,000 Hispanics among their residents during the 1990 count, less than 30,000 Latinos were found in the Dakotas, even when combined.

One important caveat about the figures reported here cannot be overemphasized and that is that the population dynamics reported here, whether concerning growth or decline, are not clearly attributable to any particular source. More specifically, this report does not explore what the components of growth or decline actually are in any given case. For example, where growth is reported, it may be due to natural increase (excess of births over deaths) or to net migration (more inbound migrants than outbound ones), or to both, but it cannot be said which of these (or what precise combination) is actually responsible for the population changes. That very important topic will be the covered in a future report.

It should also be noted that the data is sometimes only reported for the aggregated category, "Hispanics," rather than for the individual Latino nationality groups (e.g., Mexicans, Cubans, etc.), due to the lack of more detailed information. In general, the data are mainly conveyed in text and figures. The statistics denoted in these figures derive from more detailed tables presented as appendices to the main text. In turn, full citations on the original sources of the indicators will be found in the Appendix Tables.

GROWTH AND DISTRIBUTION

The midwestern portion of the nation's Latino population has, for historical reasons, experienced the slowest growth of the four regional portions (see Appendix Table 1) and remains to this day the least populous among them. Nevertheless, as of the 1990 census, it has reached a level sufficient to warrant far more attention that it has received up to now. Not only does the midwestern Latino population account for some eight percent of the nation's Hispanics, they accounted for over half of the entire growth in population in the

Midwest over the 1980-1990 decade. As Table 1 makes clear, the relative growth of Latinos in the Midwest has been strongly enhanced by negative growth among non-Hispanic Whites and relatively sluggish growth among non-Hispanic Blacks (African Americans).

TABLE 1

POPULATION GROWTH IN THE MIDWEST BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN: 1980 - 1990

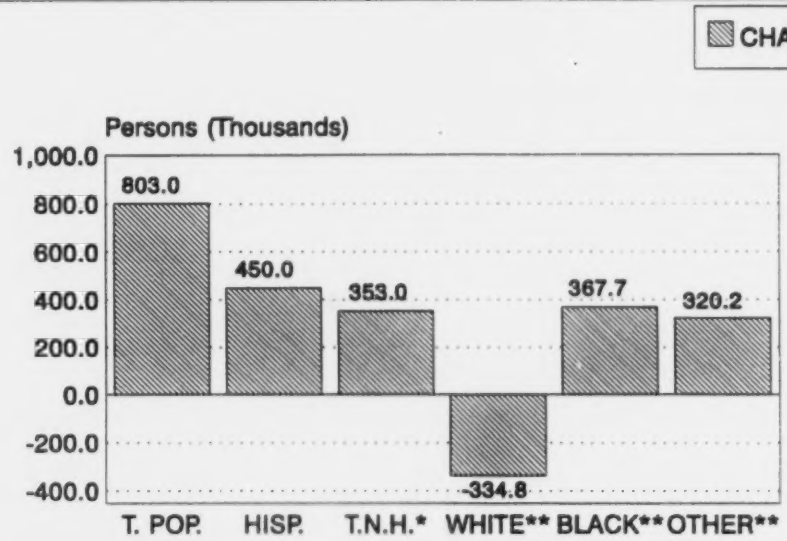
RACE	1980 CENSUS	1990 CENSUS	DIFFERENCE	PERCENT GROWTH	PERCENT OF 1990-POP.
NON-HISPANIC WHITES	51,510,114	51,175,270	-334,844	-0.7	85.8
NON-HISPANIC BLACKS	5,296,676	5,664,355	367,679	6.9	9.5
TOTAL HISPANICS	1,276,545	1,726,509	449,964	35.2	2.9
MEXICAN	820,218	1,153,296	333,078	40.6	1.9
PUERTO RICAN	205,992	257,594	51,602	25.1	0.4
CUBAN	33,558	36,577	3,019	9.0	0.1
OTHER HISPANICS	216,777	279,042	62,265	28.7	0.5
ALL OTHER NON-HISP.	782,335	1,102,498	320,163	40.9	1.8
TOTAL POPULATION	58,865,670	59,668,632	802,962	1.4	100.0

Source: Appendix Table 1.

The key figures in Table 1, graphically depicted in Figure 1A, reveal that while the population of the Midwest added slightly over 800,000 people over the 1980s, nearly 450,000 of the increase is attributable to the Latino population. Although the non-Hispanic population, as a whole, grew only by about 350,000 people, both non-Hispanic Blacks and non-Hispanic "others" (Asian-, Native-, Pacific Islander Americans, etc.) each experienced increases in the vicinity of 350,000. The dramatic increases in these components of the

population are masked in the net change figures because of the concomitant decline of 350,000 persons in the non-Hispanic White population.

FIGURE 1A. POPULATION CHANGE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN IN THE MIDWEST: 1980 - 1990



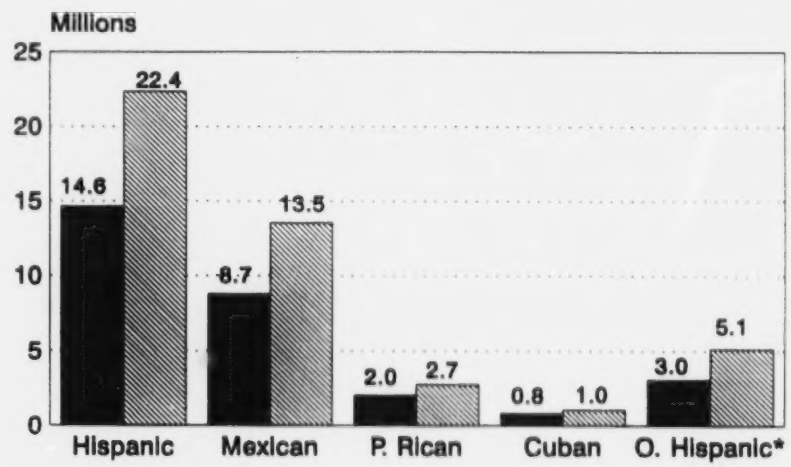
Source: See Table 1.
* Total Non-Hispanic.
** Non-Hispanic

National Pattern

To provide context for Latino population dynamics in the Midwest, Figures 1B to 1F show the overall growth of the Latino population between 1980 and 1990, both for the United States and for the four individual regions. As shown in Figure 1B, the nation's Hispanics numbered more than 22 million in 1990, up from approximately 14.6 million in 1980. Over 13 million of this total, some 60 percent, are Latinos of Mexican origin. The next largest group, Puerto Ricans, accounts for about 12 percent of the total and numbers

around 2.7 million. Cubans, the third largest group, account for slightly over 1 million persons of Latino heritage, or roughly 4.5 percent of the total. Figures on "other" Hispanics are included, but the nationalities actually represented are so many and varied that it makes little sense to generalize from them (subsequent reports will attempt to discern major patterns within this grouping). Still, this category accounts for a larger number (over 5,000,000) and proportion (22.8 percent) of the nation's Latinos than any of the larger groups except for Mexicans, the largest (see Appendix Table 1 for detailed figures).

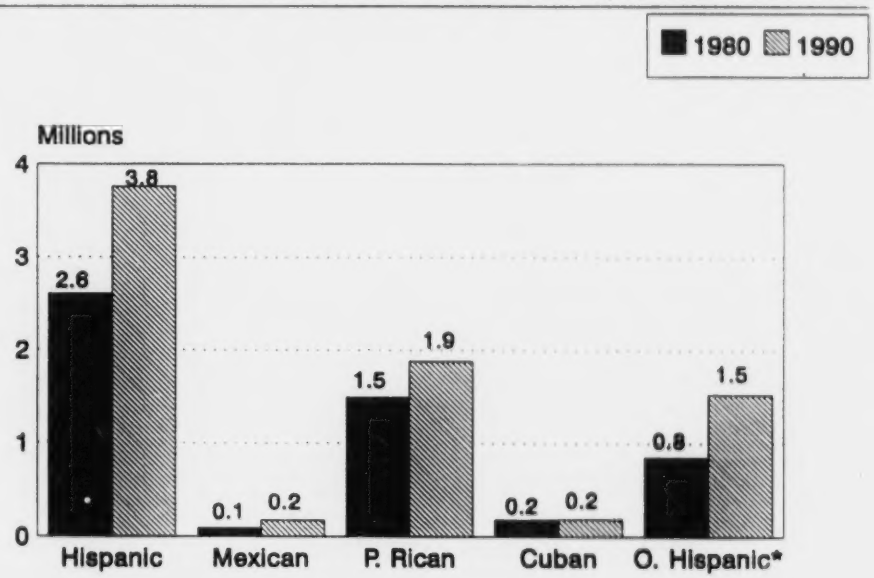
FIGURE 1B. HISPANIC POPULATION IN THE UNITED STATES, BY ORIGIN: 1980 - 1990



Source: Appendix Table 1.
* Other Hispanic

Figures 1C to 1F make clear that of the four population areas, the Midwest continues to have the least number of Latinos. In addition, the figures show the numerical dominance of Mexicans in all regions except for the Northeast, where they are few in number and where Puerto Ricans have traditionally maintained their major settlements. The three regions outside the Midwest have also experienced the most absolute growth in the number of Latinos, particularly the West. However, the Midwest does come closest to simulating the nation's patterning of Latinos in relative shares by the 3 major categories, as noted below.

FIGURE 1C. HISPANIC POPULATION IN THE NORTHEAST REGION, BY ORIGIN: 1980 - 1990



Source: Appendix Table 1.
* Other Hispanic

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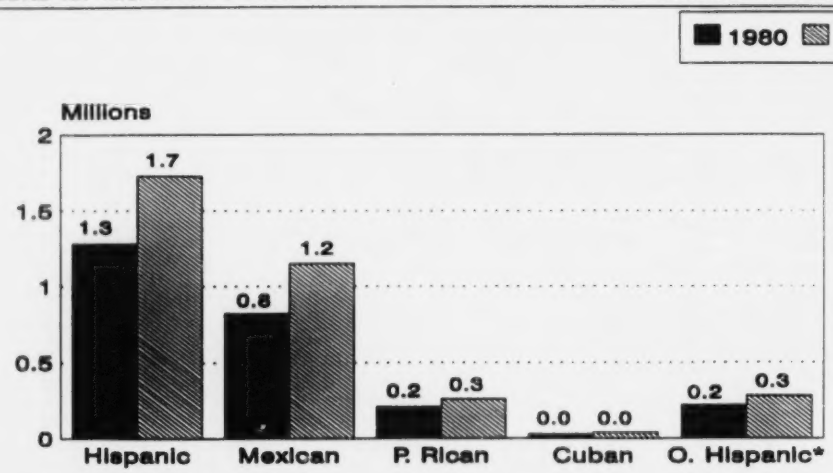
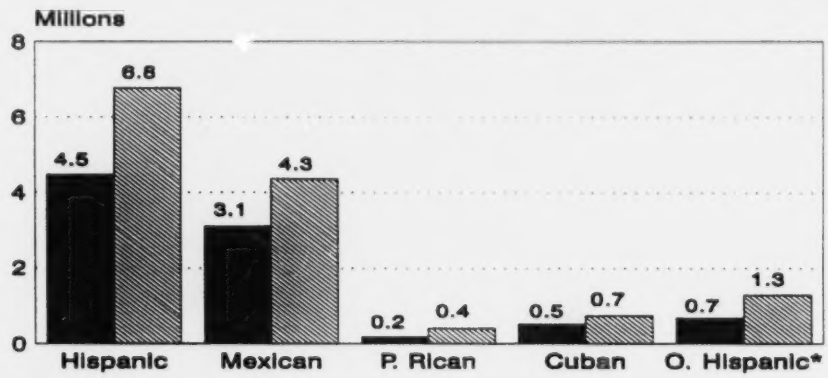
FIGURE 1D. HISPANIC POPULATION IN THE MIDWEST REGION, BY ORIGIN: 1980 - 1990.



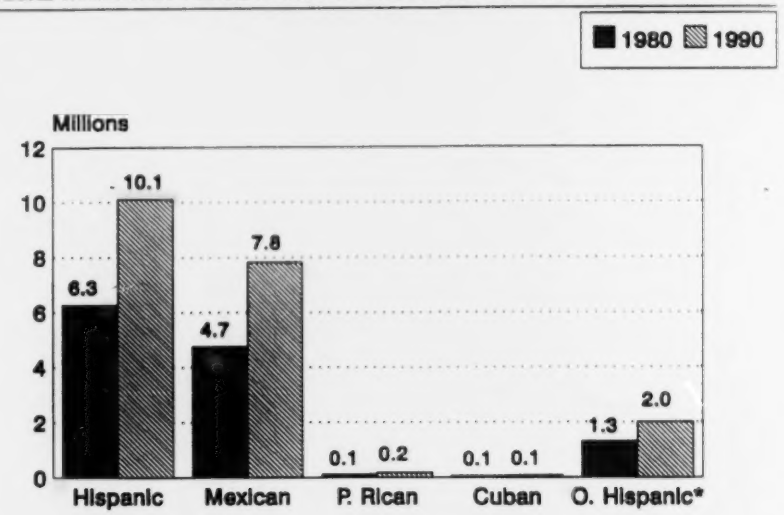
Source: Appendix Table 1.
* Other Hispanic.

FIGURE 1E. HISPANIC POPULATION IN THE SOUTH REGION, BY ORIGIN: 1980 - 1990.



Source: Appendix Table 1.
* Other Hispanic.

FIGURE 1F. HISPANIC POPULATION IN THE WEST REGION, BY ORIGIN: 1980 - 1990.



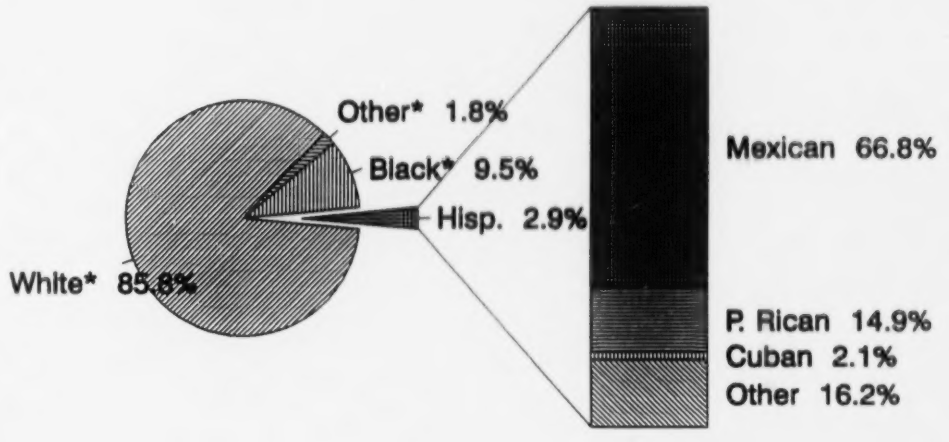
Source: Appendix Table 1.
* Other Hispanic.

Midwest Pattern in Detail

Figure 1G provides a graphic breakdown of the Midwest's population by proportional representation. Whites clearly dominate overall, accounting for over 85 percent of the region's people, while African Americans comprise nearly 10 percent of the total. Hispanics, who account for nearly three percent of the total, are shown to be composed of Mexicans, Puerto Ricans, and Cubans in proportions that closely match the pattern for the nation's Latinos. Slightly over two thirds of the region's Latinos are of Mexican origin (as compared with 60 percent for the US), nearly 15 percent are Puerto Rican (as compared with 12 percent), about 2.1 percent are Cuban (as compared with 4.5 percent), and "other Hispanics" account for a greater percentage than do Cubans or Puerto Ricans.

Figure 2 provides a graphic view of the intercensual growth in the region's Hispanics, by state. Quite clearly, the state with the most Latinos in both time periods, Illinois, also

FIGURE 1G. PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION OF THE MIDWEST POPULATION
BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN: 1990 CENSUS

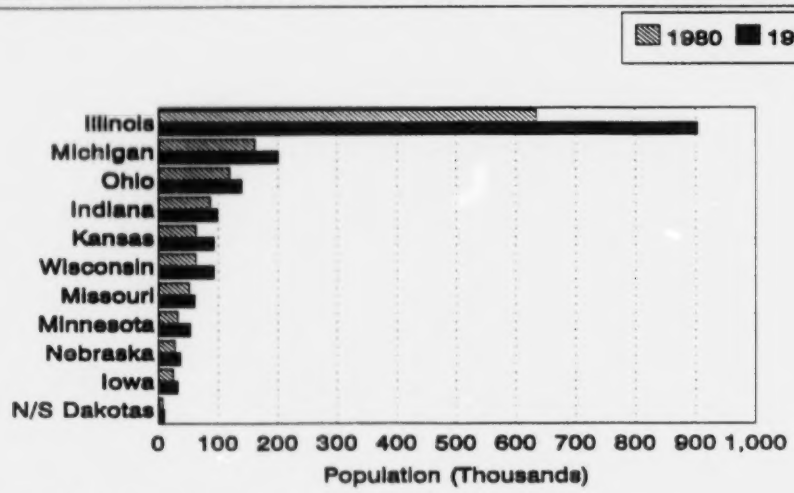


Source: See Table 1.
*Non-Hispanic.

experienced the most Latino growth over the period. Michigan, a distant second at both periods, also comes second in terms of growth, measured in absolute terms. Ohio, which ranks third in sheer numbers, is the only other state with at least 100,000 Hispanics in both 1980 and 1990.

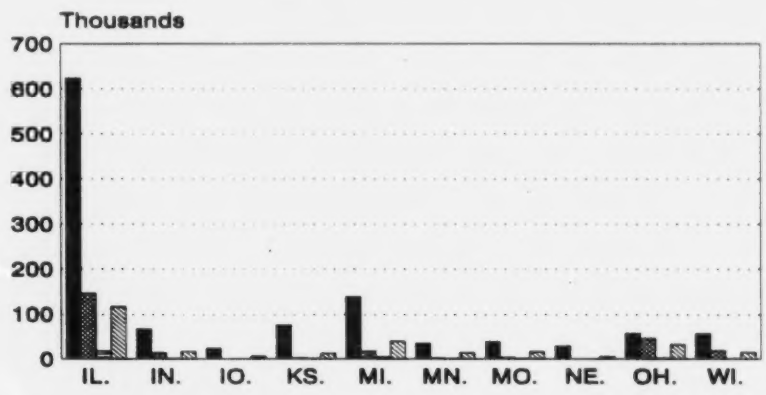
Figure 3A depicts the numbers of Latinos, by state and by national origin group, for the midwestern states (excepting the Dakotas). Two very clear patterns are evident. First, Mexicans constitute the largest group in every single state. In fact, with the exception of Ohio, Mexicans constitute over half of the entire Latino population in all of the midwestern states. Second, in absolute terms, Mexican dominance is most pronounced in the key Latino states of Illinois and Michigan, especially the former. The preponderance of Mexicans

FIGURE 2. HISPANIC POPULATION BY STATE: 1980 - 1990



Source: See Appendix Table 2.

FIGURE 3A. HISPANIC POPULATION BY ORIGIN AND STATE: 1990

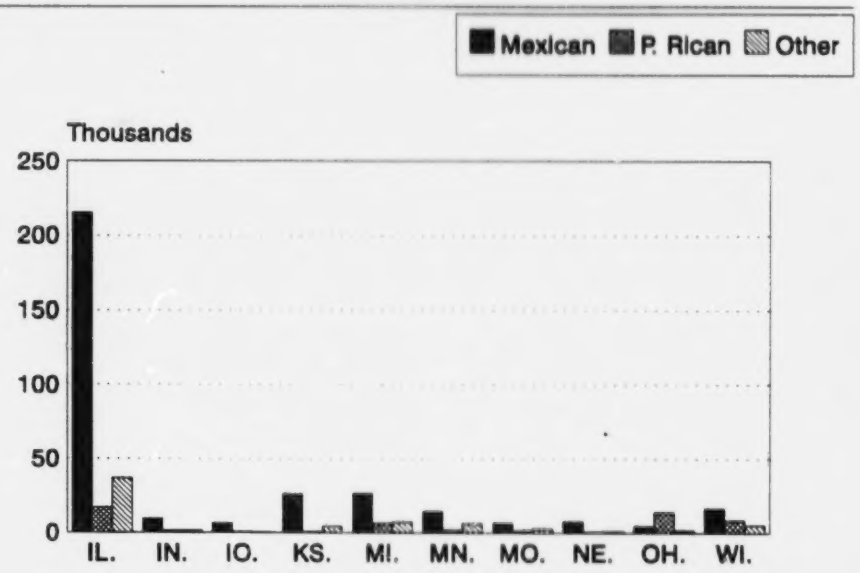


Source: Appendix Table 3.

among midwestern Latinos is even more striking when the focus is growth viewed independently of current or past size, as is clear in the next section.

Figure 3B denotes Latino population growth, by state and by group. Cubans are excluded because they have experienced virtually zero growth. However, "other" Latinos, a group consisting largely of South and Central Americans, is included and the figures indicate a fair amount of absolute growth, especially in Illinois. Nonetheless, Mexican growth overwhelms that of all others, with the growth concentrated mainly in Illinois. Put another way, the highly skewed distribution which finds most of the region's Latinos in the key state of Illinois is largely the result of Mexican settlement patterns. The implications of this finding are explored in later sections.

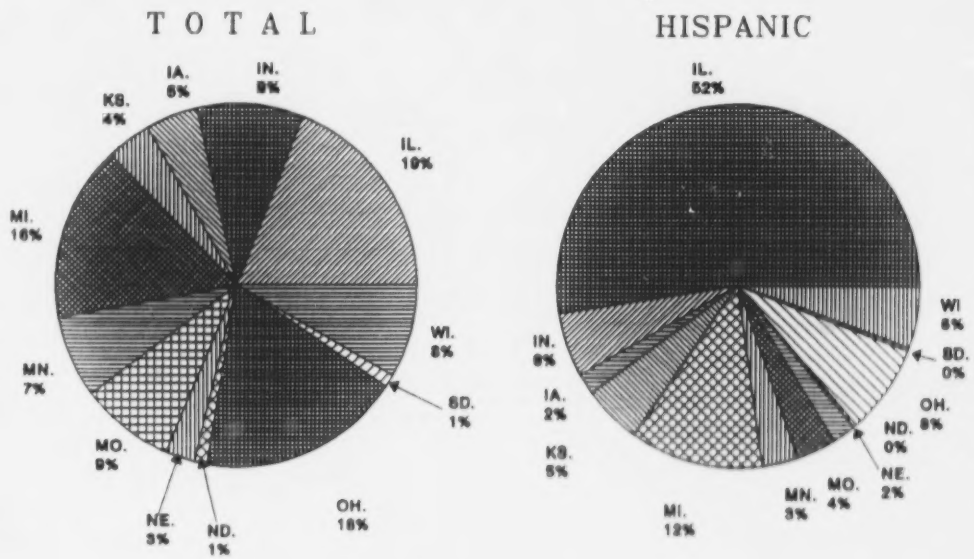
FIGURE 3B. HISPANIC POPULATION GROWTH BY ORIGIN AND STATE:



Source: Appendix Table 3.

Figure 4 compares the total population in the region with the Latino population with respect to their proportional distributions across states. The skewing of Latino settlement patterns towards particular states is quite apparent. For example, whereas some 19 percent of the region's total population resides in Illinois, fully 52 percent of the region's Latinos so reside. In all the other states, including the state of Michigan, Latino representation trails that of the general population, except for Kansas, where the respective proportions are quite close.

FIGURE 4 DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL AND HISPANIC POPULATION ACROSS ALL MIDWESTERN STATES



Source: Appendix Table 4.

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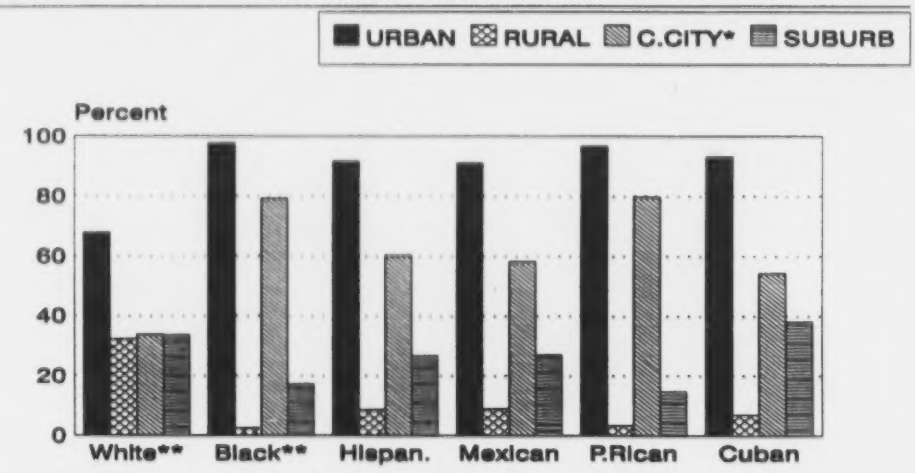
Figure 5 provides a comparison in terms of type of residential area by race and type of Hispanic origin. The most striking finding is that relatively few Latinos in the region are rural dwellers, despite the agricultural-labor origins of much Latino immigration. Blacks also are underrepresented among rural residents. Only Whites maintain a substantial rural presence, although they, too, are predominately urban dwellers. However, when the analysis focuses only on city versus suburban residence in the metropolitan areas of the central (large) cities, Whites stand in sharp contrast to the others: whereas Whites are about equally likely to reside in either the cities or their suburbs. The Latino groups and African Americans are far more likely to be central city residents. This is most especially the case among the Puerto Ricans, who are the most likely of all to be city residents, and among Blacks, the second most likely. These relationships will be explored later with an eye to the degree to which these patterns of residence correspond to differences in economic status.

FIGURE 5. TYPE OF RESIDENCE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN: THE MIDWEST 1990



Source: Appendix Table 5. * C. City refers to Central City, ** Non-Hispanic.
Note: Only Urban and Rural are both mutually exclusive and exhaustive of total residential areas. City/suburb dichotomy applies only to large city areas.

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC INDICATORS

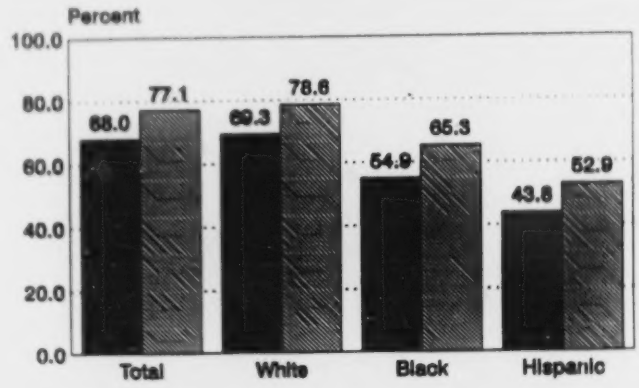
Education

Figures 6A through 6E provide graphic representations of educational attainment indicators for Hispanics and others. Figure 6A shows that in 1990, as in 1980, midwestern Latinos trailed both Blacks and Whites in educational attainment in terms of both high school and college (at least 4 years) completion. Whereas roughly two thirds of Blacks and three quarters of Whites had completed high school, only slightly more than half of Latino adults had obtained high school degrees, as of 1990. Rates of college completion by group are shown in Figure 6B to be more closely distributed. About ten percent of both Blacks and Hispanics had obtained at least a four year college degree by 1990, while nearly twenty percent of midwestern White adults had obtained such degrees.

As Figure 6C shows, all groups increased their educational attainment over the 1980-1990 intercensual period on both measures, but in each case, the increases among Hispanics were lowest in magnitude. However, this should not be taken to indicate with certainty that midwestern Hispanics have not been increasing their educational attainment over time as much as the other groups. The discrepancy in the figures could be an artifact of migration patterns; that is, it could be that new Hispanic immigration accounts for the group's lower gains overall. Such a possibility is in line with the findings discussed below.

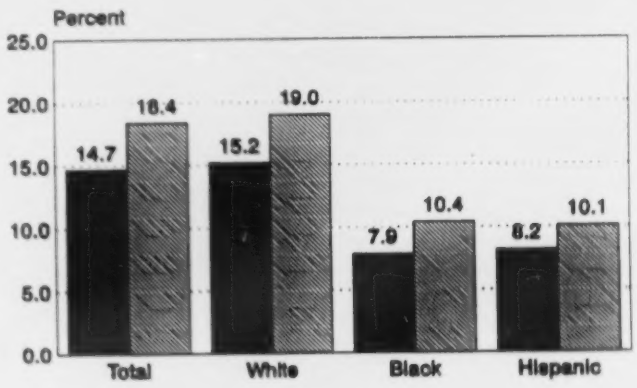
Figures 6D and 6E present educational attainment data using the standard educational indicators, high school and college completion, for Latinos, Blacks, and Whites by individual midwestern states for 1990. The overall pattern noted for the Midwest as a whole basically holds, but with a few caveats. First, whites clearly exhibit the highest levels of educational attainment in all states. However, although Blacks tend to exhibit higher levels of attainment than Hispanics in most instances, in some individual states, Latinos lead Blacks on one or the other indicator, or both.

FIGURE 6A. PERCENT WITH AT LEAST 12 YEARS COMPLETED SCHOOLING, AGES 25 YEARS AND OVER,



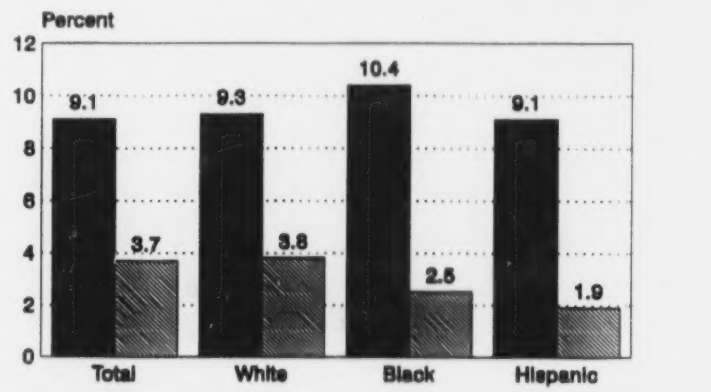
Source: Appendix Table 6A.

FIGURE 6B. PERCENT WITH AT LEAST 4 YEARS OF COLLEGE, BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN,



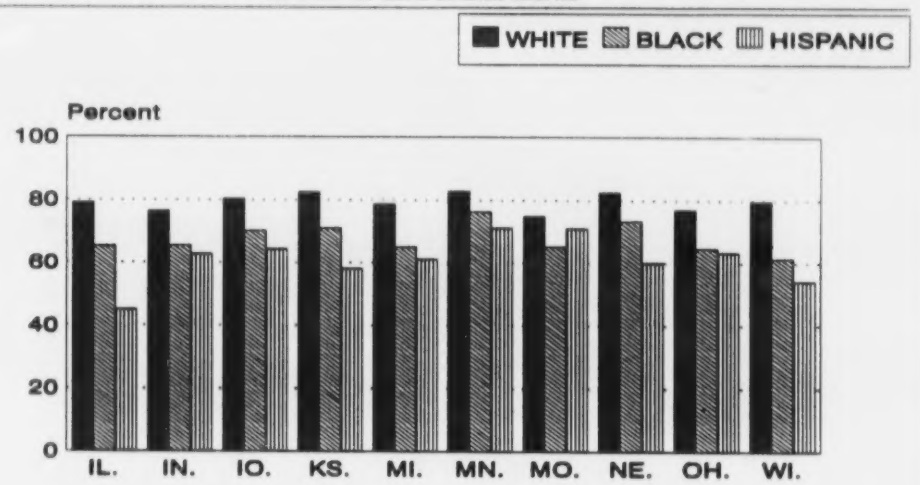
Source: Appendix Table 6A.

FIGURE 6C. PERCENTAGE POINT INCREASE IN HIGH SCHOOL/COLLEGE COMPLETION,



Source: Appendix Table 6A.

FIGURE 6D. PERCENT WITH 12 YEARS OF COMPLETED SCHOOLING, BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN



Source: Appendix Tables 6B through 6J.

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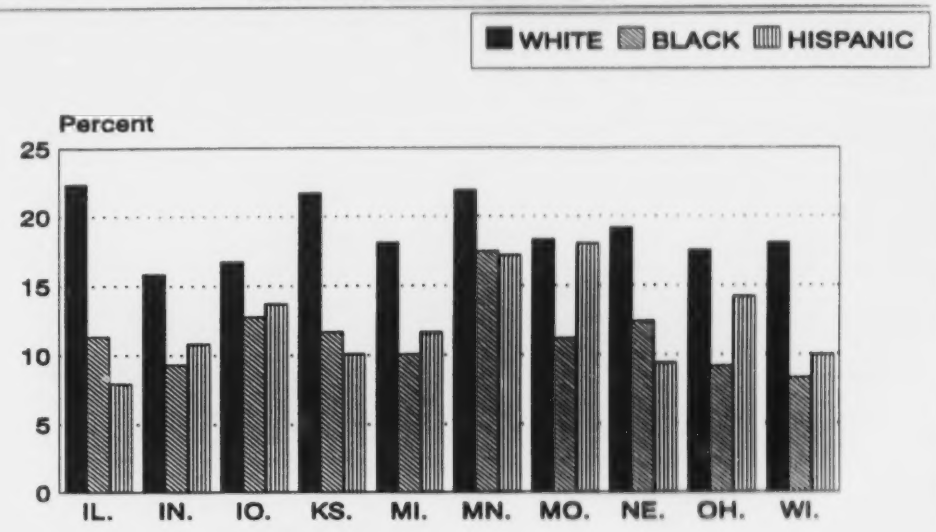
FIGURE 6E. PERCENT WITH FOUR YEARS OF COLLEGE, BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN



Source: Appendix Tables 6B through 6J.

This reversal is most notable in the state of Missouri, where Latinos show slightly higher levels of educational attainment on both indicators. In each remaining state, Blacks clearly exhibit higher rates of high school completion than Latinos, but in Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Ohio, and Wisconsin, Latinos show higher rates of college completion. The most telling statistics, however, are the ones denoting high school and college completion among Hispanics in Illinois. In each case, they are the lowest shown for any of the groups in any of the states. Considering the pattern of Latino population growth noted earlier, with its heavy skewing to Illinois, the clear inference is that a substantial portion of the growth stems from immigration. That is, the influx of immigrants with lower levels of educational attainment may well account for the relatively slower growth in educational attainment reflected in the data for the region's Latinos.

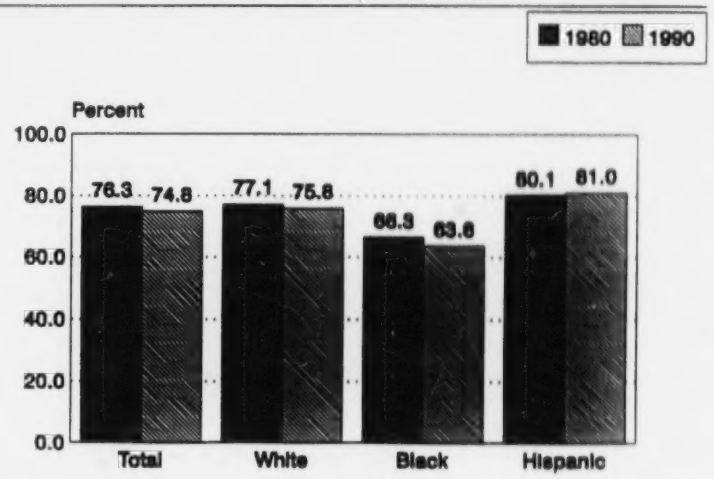
Labor Force Participation

Figures 7A to 7H report the labor force status of midwestern Latinos, Blacks, and Whites, although lack of data precludes the inclusion of information on earnings. One important issue is the relationship between educational attainment and labor force status, i.e., are groups with the most years of education more often employed or more likely to be employed. The answer, apparently, is no. Rather, the labor force statistics suggest that Latinos are the most likely to be employed, for both men and women (taken together or separately), despite having the lowest levels of educational attainment. Alternatively Blacks are the least likely to be employed, despite being more highly educated, on average, than Latinos.

Figures 7a and 7B show rates of labor force participation, which refers to being employed or seeking employment, by group and by sex. Latino men and women are shown to exhibit higher rates of participation than either of the other groups in 1990, although this was true only for the men in 1980. At the earlier time, Black women participated slightly more than Hispanic women. Consistent with national trends, the women of all groups show increased participation over the intercensual period, and at approximately the same pace, while changes among men are minor and inconsistent in direction.

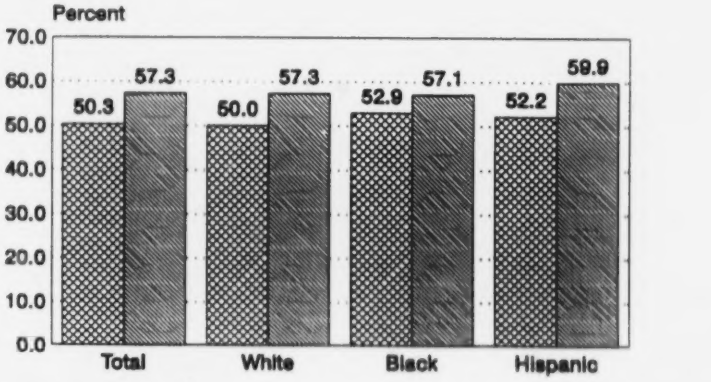
Roughly four out of five midwestern Latino men participated in the labor force in 1990, while only about two thirds of Black men and three quarters of White men so participated. Moreover, while Latino men show a slight rise in participation over the intercensual period, Blacks and Whites show slight decreases (Figure 7A). Among women, the 1980 figures were all in the 50.0 to 50.3 range in 1980, while in 1990 all were in the 57.0 to 60.0 range (Figure 7B). However, as shown below, labor force participation figures do not correspond well to unemployment figures.

FIGURE 7A. LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN,



Source: Appendix Table 7A.

FIGURE 7B. LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN,



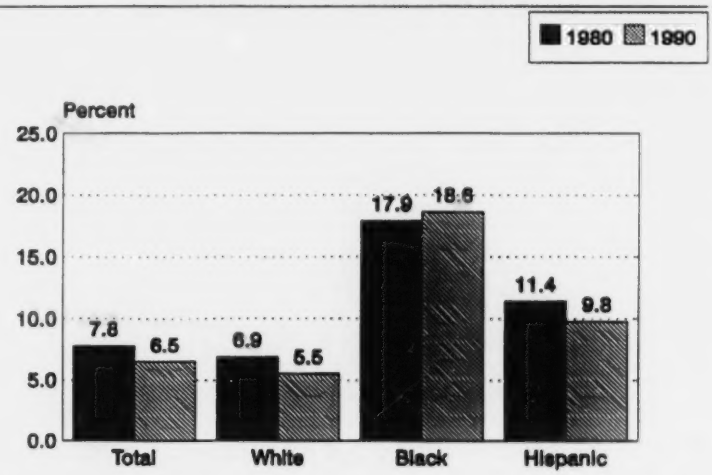
Source: Appendix Table 7B.

Unemployment

Figures 7C and 7D depict unemployment rates by group and by sex. Among both men and women, Whites consistently show the lowest unemployment rates and Blacks the highest, with Latinos in-between. In addition, rates for Whites and Hispanics, among both men and women, dropped over the intercensual period, while rates for Blacks of both sexes rose slightly. However, it is important to note that unemployment rises and falls with national and local business cycles, which are highly dynamic. Thus, there were likely to be several instances of increases and decreases in unemployment over the decade that are not captured in the data for the two points in time singled out here. By contrast, labor force participation rates change far more slowly, hence the patterns shown here probably do capture more reliable, longer-term trends.

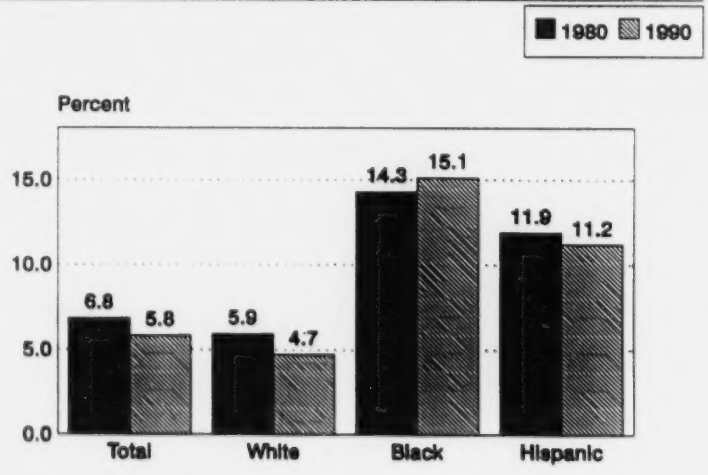
In general, unemployment among Whites registers at around 5 percent, that of Latinos at around 10 percent, and that of Blacks from 15 to 18 percent. Although the favorable employment indicators among Whites may be explained by their favorable standing in educational attainment, the low standing of Blacks is not explainable on those grounds, given that Blacks' generally have better educational credentials than Hispanics do. An explanation of the reasons for this discrepancy must await future reports. One clue, aside from the obvious factor of discrimination which has traditionally hampered Blacks more than any other group in our society, is Blacks' residential concentration in central city areas, noted earlier. Such areas have experienced substantial economic decline in recent years, particularly in the Northeast and Midwest, a fact likely to have significant consequences for employment opportunities.

FIGURE 7C. UNEMPLOYMENT RATES BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN,
MALES AGED 16 AND OVER, THE MIDWEST: 1980 AND 1990



Source: Appendix Table 7C.

FIGURE 7D. UNEMPLOYMENT RATES BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN,
FEMALES AGED 16 AND OVER, THE MIDWEST: 1980 AND 1990



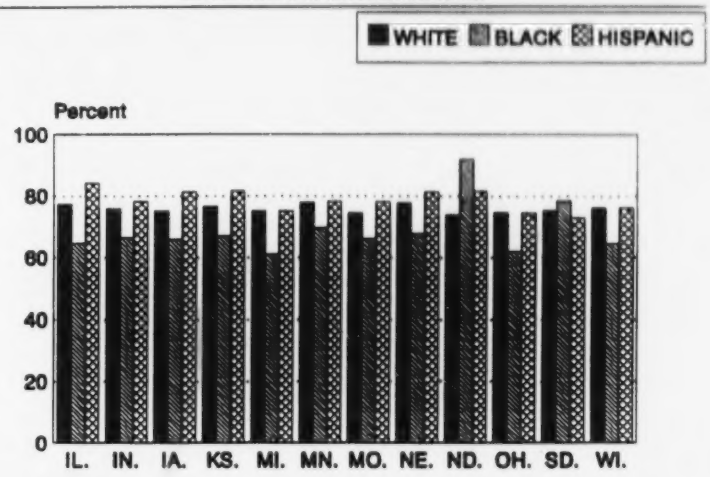
Source: Appendix Table 7A.

Figures 7E through 7H provide labor force status information on Latinos and others for the Midwest by individual states. As even the most cursory glance makes evident, the pattern among states varies little from that for the region as a whole. Hispanics tend to have higher labor force participation rates than the others, while Blacks tend to show the lowest such rates. Alternatively, Whites of both sexes tend to show the lowest unemployment rates, Blacks the highest, with Latinos falling into the middle position. A small number of deviations from the pattern do exist, but these are minor.

The most notable deviations from the general pattern concern the states of North and South Dakota where Black labor force participation exceeds that of the others, for both sexes, and Black female unemployment is lower than that for Latinas. However, the total number of Hispanic and Black persons in both of these states combined is far lower than the comparable number in any other midwestern state, hence, the figures for these places are less reliable. In addition, many of the Blacks residing in these areas may simply be stationed there with the armed forces, thereby upwardly biasing the employment indicators since all such personnel would necessarily be employed.

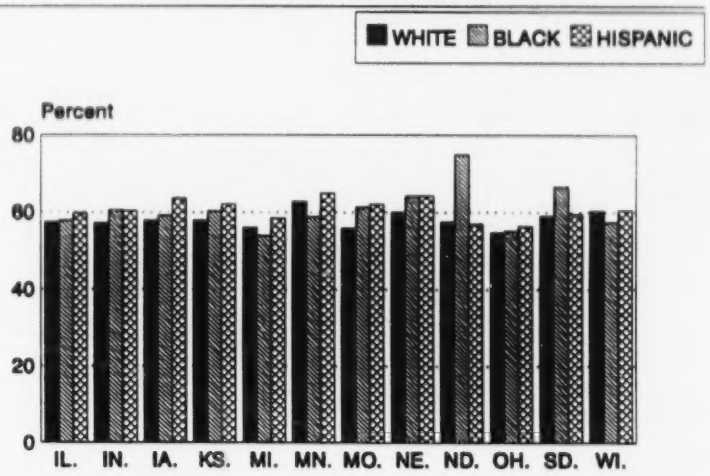
A more serious finding is depicted in Figures 7E through 7H in the data for the state of Michigan. The unemployment rates in the state of Michigan, with few exceptions, were the highest of any midwest state for all three population groups. The figures for both Black men and Black women there were especially startling. Black male unemployment in Michigan registered at greater than one in five, with Black female unemployment approaching a rate of one in five. By contrast, Hispanic men and women showed unemployment rates of between 13 and 14 percent in the state. Although manifesting significantly lower rates than those found among Blacks, Hispanics in Michigan were clearly enduring substantial hardship at the time of the census.

FIGURE 7E. LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN,



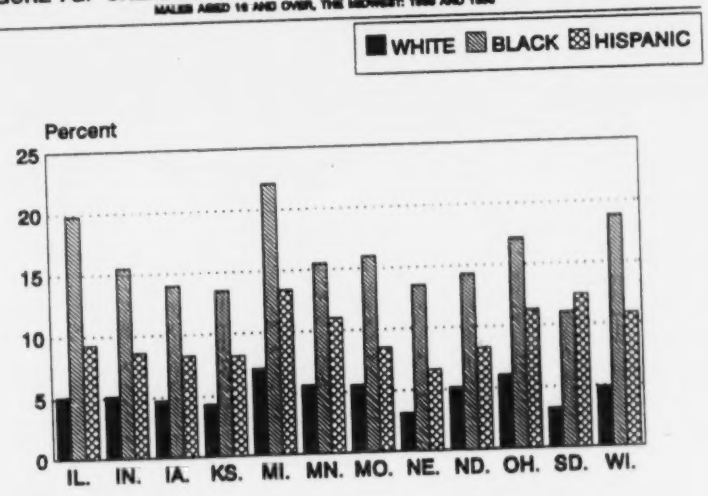
Source: Appendix Table 7E.

FIGURE 7F. LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN,



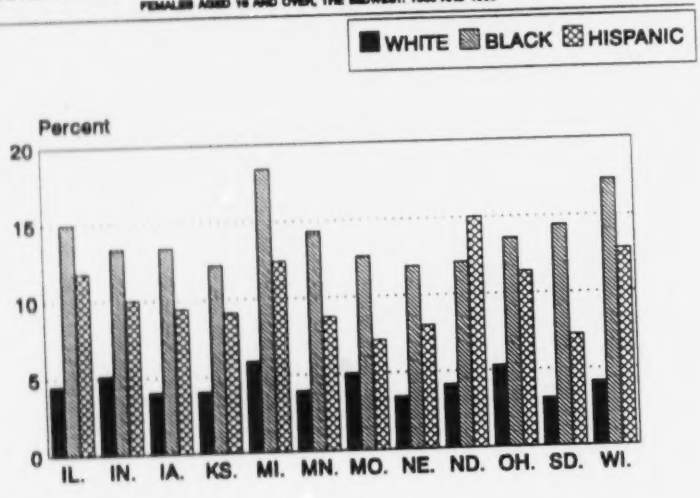
Source: Appendix Table 7F.

FIGURE 7G. UNEMPLOYMENT RATES BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN,
MALES AGED 16 AND OVER, THE MIDWEST: 1990 AND 1990



Source: Appendix Table 7G.

FIGURE 7H. UNEMPLOYMENT RATES BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN,
FEMALES AGED 16 AND OVER, THE MIDWEST: 1990 AND 1990



Source: Appendix Table 7H.

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Household Structure

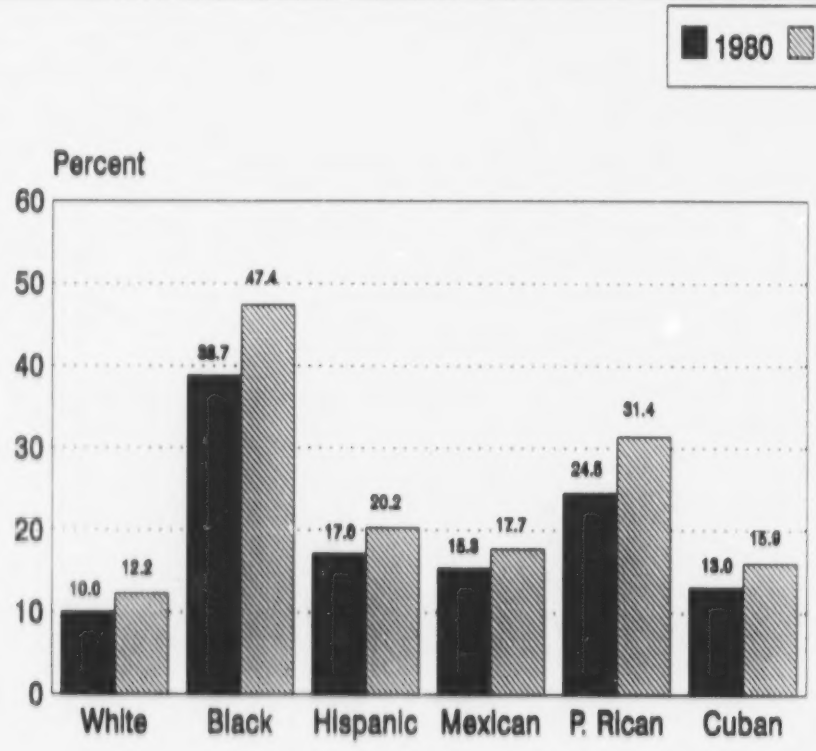
Figure 8 shows the varying proportions of families headed by women (with no spouse present), by race and Hispanic origin, for 1980 and 1990. Although growth in the proportional representation of such families is in evidence for all groups, by far the respective proportions are highest among Blacks. Nearly half of all Black families in the Midwest were so headed in 1990, up from under 40 percent in 1980. For whites, the corresponding change was nominal: about 10 percent were so headed in both periods. Among Hispanics, the increase was also modest. About 20 percent of Latino families were headed by women in 1990, roughly three percentage points higher than in 1980. Figure 8 also provides data on family type by national origin. These data show that, in 1990, between 16 and 18 percent of Mexican and Cuban families were headed by women with no spouse present, while nearly one third of all Puerto Rican families were so headed at the time. Hence, however prevalent among Blacks, the rise of such families has ensued to only a moderate extent among Hispanics, with the exception of Puerto Ricans. The latter's figures come closest to those of Blacks, but do not close the gap.

Poverty

Figures 9A and 9B denote rates of poverty in the Midwest, by group, for both 1979 and 1989. The first and most striking finding is that POVERTY HAS RISEN SUBSTANTIALLY across the board! In every single category –individuals or families– and for all groups shown, poverty is up. The patterning of poverty across groups is, consequently, similar for both periods. In each period, Blacks have been the worst off, and they have experienced larger increases in poverty than Latinos (as a whole) or Whites over the interim. The poverty gap between Blacks and the others, a gap already in evidence in 1979, has increased substantially. In 1989, for example, nearly one in three Blacks were under the poverty line, while less than one in ten Whites were poor at that (or the earlier) time. At both times, Latinos took the middle position, in the 20 percent range, though their rate

increase also exceeded that for Whites. They sustained a rate of greater than twenty one percent in 1989. Hence, OVER ONE IN FIVE Midwestern Latinos were in poverty at the latter time despite exhibiting the HIGHEST WORK EFFORTS of all the groups!

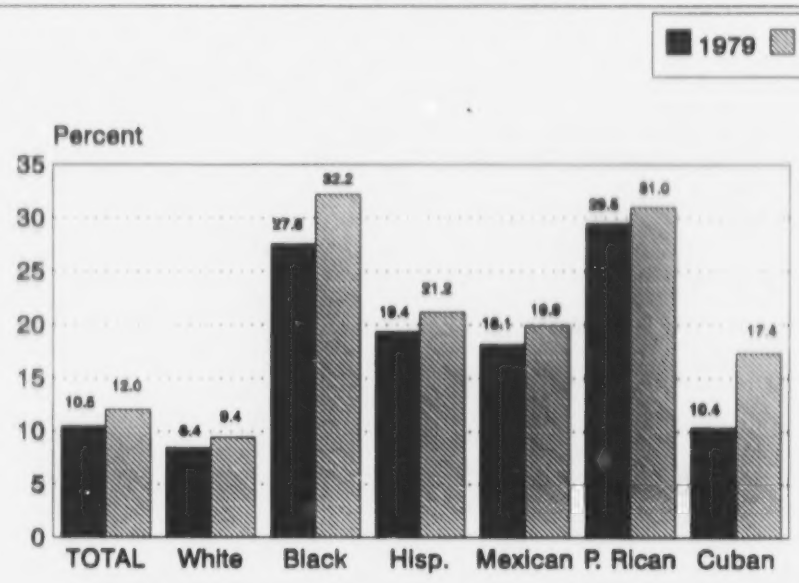
FIGURE 8. PERCENT OF FAMILIES HEADED BY WOMEN WITH NO SPOUSE PRESENT
BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN, THE MIDWEST: 1980-1990



Source: Appendix Table 1.

Figure 9A also reveals changing rates of poverty among the individual Latino nationality groups. It shows that the rate of impoverishment among Puerto Ricans, the poorest of the Latino groups, is as devastating as that of African Americans. Like Blacks, Puerto Ricans sustained a poverty rate of over three in ten. The poverty rates among Mexicans and Cubans closely follow those among all Hispanics, although Cubans consistently show lower rates than Mexicans. In contrast to the general pattern, however, Cubans are shown to have experienced the largest absolute increase in poverty among individuals between 1979 and 1989. Still, their poverty rate remained the lowest among Latinos at the terminal time.

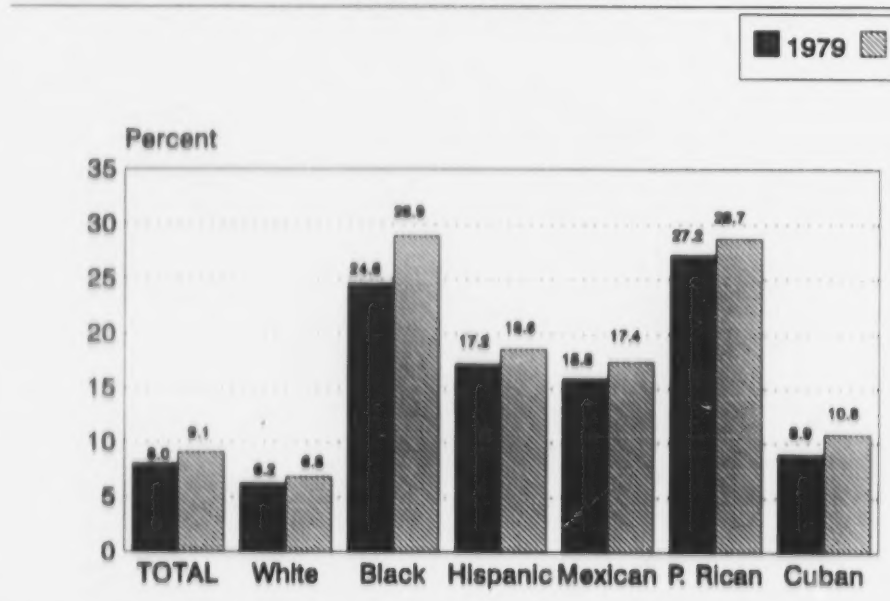
FIGURE 9A. PERSONS BELOW POVERTY LEVEL IN THE MIDWEST
BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN: 1980-1990



Source: Appendix Table 9A.

Finally, Figure 9B provides rates of poverty among families, rather than persons. The pattern revealed is virtually identical to the one for individuals, except that the rates shown are uniformly lower. As was the case with female headship rates and central city residence, Puerto Ricans and Blacks reflect similar indicator profiles which are far out of line with the others. Although a consideration of explanatory hypotheses for these similar Black/Puerto Rican profiles must await further work, it is worth noting the likelihood that these patterns are related in some way(s).

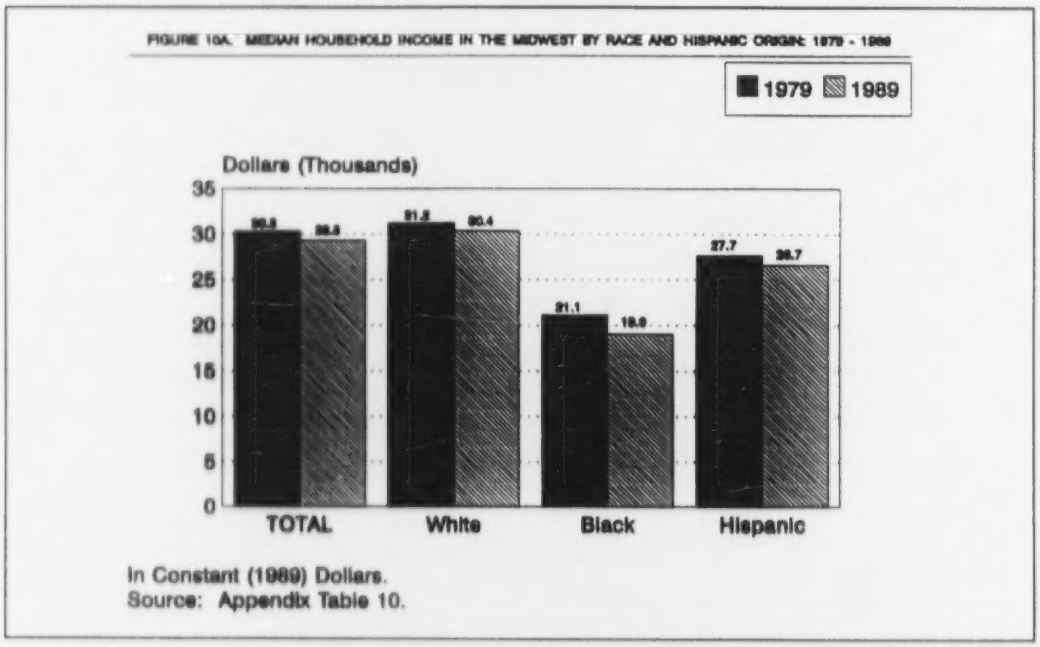
FIGURE 9B. FAMILIES BELOW POVERTY LEVEL IN THE MIDWEST
BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN: 1979 - 1989



Source: Appendix Table 9A.

Income

Figure 10A shows median household income by group over the 1979-1989 period in constant (inflation-adjusted) dollars, while Figure 10B reveals the changes in precise dollar amounts. The revelation is startling. In a sharp reversal of fortunes, Blacks, Whites, and Latinos sustained substantial losses in "real" (constant dollar) income over the decade. At the terminal time (figures are for 1989) Black median household income registered at under $20,000, while the figure for Whites stood at over $30,000 and that for Latinos at about $26,000. Moreover, as shown in Figure 10B, not only have all three groups sustained significant losses in real income over the decade, but the changes have widened the income gaps separating them. Whites, the group with the highest income, lost the least (under $900), while Blacks lost OVER TWICE AS MUCH (over $2100). Latinos incomes feel by over $1,000 over the period, a substantial setback, but a moderate one relative to Blacks' devastating real income reduction.



In Constant (1989) Dollars.
Source: Appendix Table 10.

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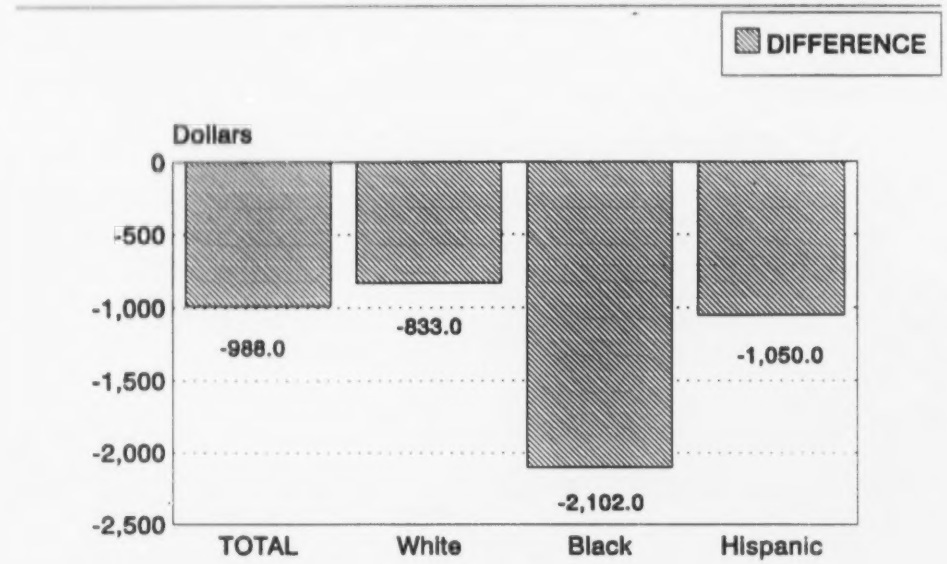
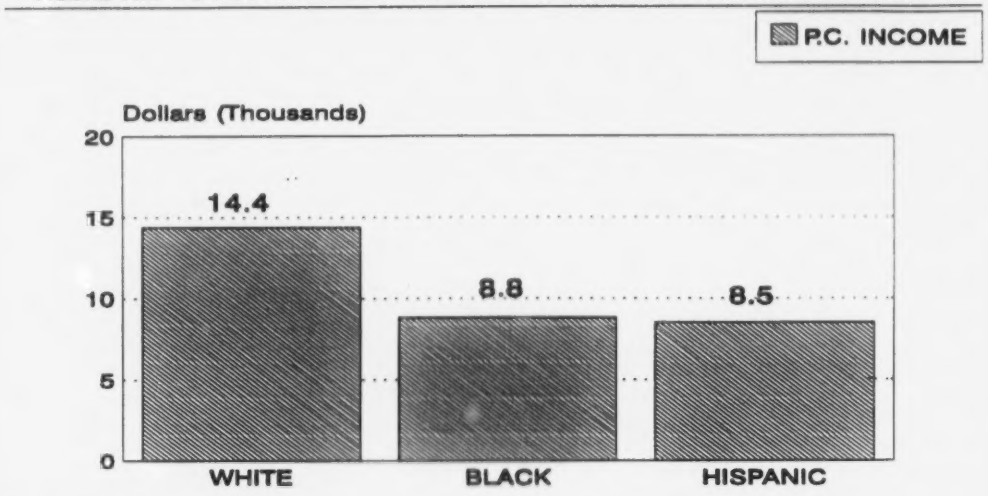
FIGURE 10B. DECLINE IN MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN IN THE MIDWEST:



In Constant (1989) Dollars.
Source: Appendix Table 10.

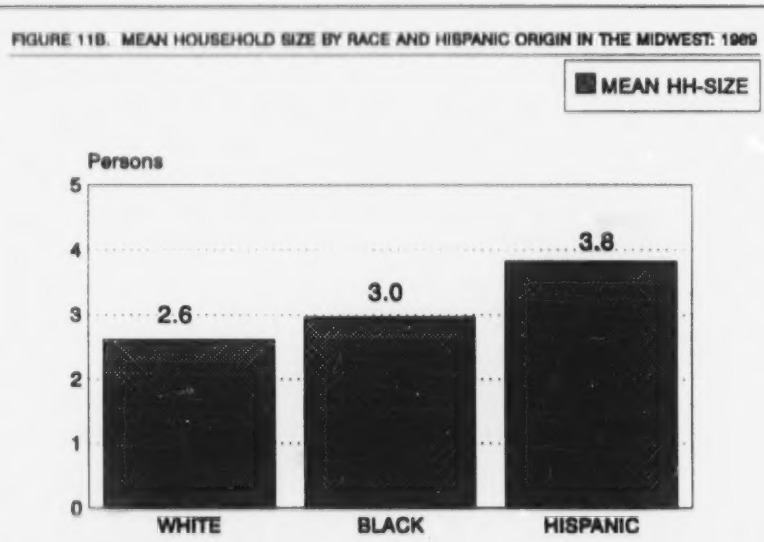
Figure 11A conveys the final set of economic data in the series, per capita income. Figure 11B portrays average household size among Latino and others in the Midwest and is included to help interpret figures shown in Figure 11A. The indicators shown in Figure 11A reveal that, consistent with earlier noted indicators, Whites are far better off than Latinos or Blacks in terms of per capita income. Whites show a per capita income of over $14,000 while Blacks and Latinos each show less than $9,000. However, in contrast to the earlier indicators, which consistently showed Latinos better off than Blacks, Hispanics are actually worse off, in per capita terms, albeit to a very small amount ($8492 vs $8775). This is largely explained by two factors.

FIGURE 11A. PER CAPITA INCOME BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN IN THE MIDWEST: 1989



Source: Appendix Table 11A.

FIGURE 11B. MEAN HOUSEHOLD SIZE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN IN THE MIDWEST: 1989



Source: Appendix Table 11B.

First, as earlier noted (Figures 7A through 7H), Latinos experience higher labor force participation and lower unemployment. Second, as shown in Figure 11B, Latinos have larger households. The larger households of Latinos, in combination with their higher rates of employment, translate into more workers per household and, hence, higher median earnings per household. However, more persons per household also means that the larger number of dollars must be shared by a larger number of persons. On balance, this results in the groups faring about equally well on income per person.

In summary, the economic well-being of midwestern households, families, and individuals have taken a beating over the 1980s. This is particularly surprising in view of the generally improved educational credentials and work efforts of the region's adults. Hispanics and Blacks have sustained the sharpest setbacks, particularly the latter. In the end, Blacks and Puerto Ricans –the poorest of the Latino groups– emerged at the bottom of the economic ladder.

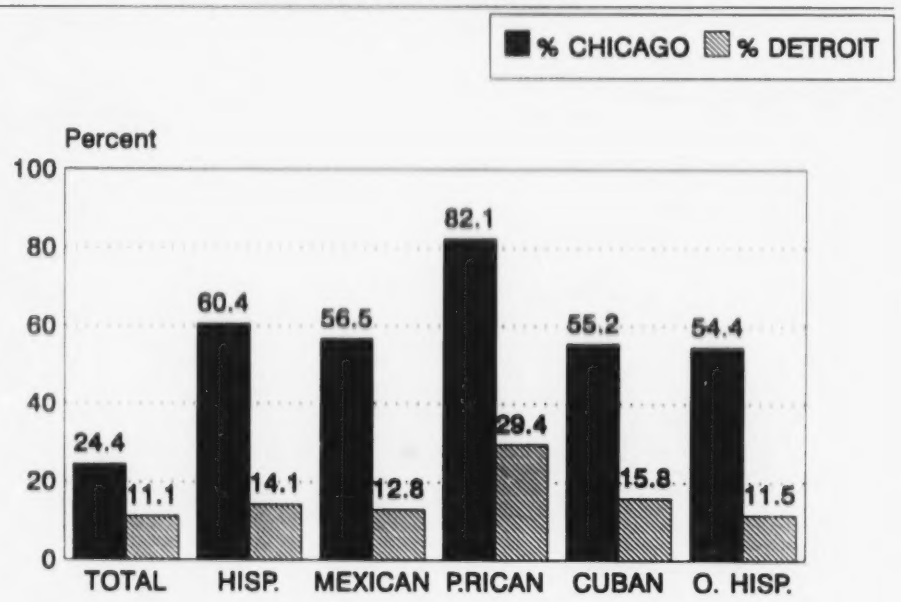
MAGNET CITY HYPOTHESIS

Given the population changes noted above and the demographic profile of midwestern Latinos, their longer term growth in the region along with their patterns of concentration in key cities become important for public policy and planning purposes. This section will consider important issues of Latino population change in the Midwest that cannot be captured in the typical comparisons to provide indications about the sources of Latino growth in the region and the prospects for long term growth.

Figure 12 reveals the concentration of Latinos and others in the key cities (Chicago, Detroit) of the two states (Illinois, Michigan) with both the most Latinos and the most Latino growth over the 1980-1990 period. The results of the comparison are startling. Whereas only about 14 percent of the Hispanic population in Michigan resides in the city of Detroit, over 60 percent of Illinois Latinos live in Chicago. For the population as a whole, the

respective figures are 24 percent (Chicago) and 11 percent (Detroit). Thus, the 45 percentage point gap separating the relative concentration of Latinos across these states corresponds to a mere 13 percentage point gap for the whole population. The proportions are roughly the same across the individual Hispanic nationality groups with the exception of Puerto Ricans. They are especially concentrated in the key cities, but the pattern for them is the same –they are far more concentrated in Chicago (82.1 percent) than in Detroit (29.4 percent).

FIGURE 12. STATE PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL AND HISPANIC POPULATIONS
IN KEY CITIES OF ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN: 1980



Source: Appendix Table 12.

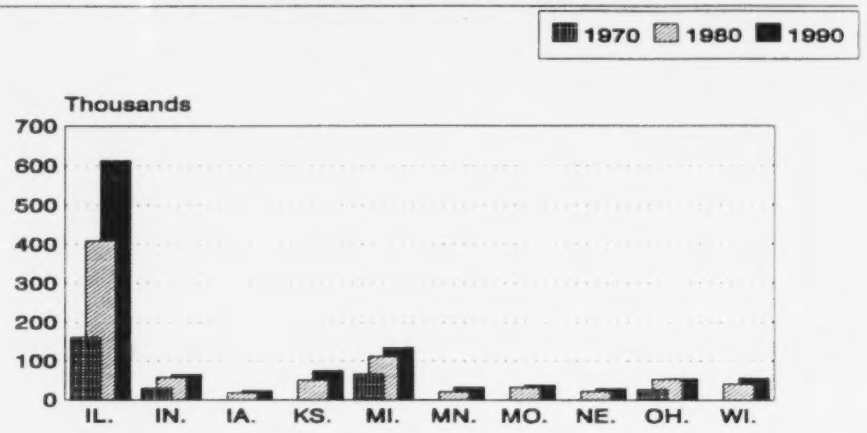
The major concern here, however, is with Mexicans. They are the largest group and have realized the most growth in recent years. Although an in-depth analysis of the components of growth with which to interpret these finding must await further work, a straightforward hypothesis on this issue is eminently apparent: that the state of Illinois is the only MAJOR midwest receiver of cross-national immigrants of Mexican origin, and they tend to concentrate in Chicago, channeled there by kin and acquaintance networks. Such a scenario would be consistent with earlier noted findings in this work: Illinois is the major growth state, yet it manifests the lowest average educational indicators for Hispanics among any of the groups in any of the midwestern states.

As a whole, these findings suggest that Illinois' rapid Latino growth is fueled primarily by Mexican IMMIGRANTS with relatively low educational credentials, while the more sluggish Latino growth in other areas stems mainly from natural increase and/or less intense INTERNAL MIGRATION (from other parts of the U.S.). This important issue will be more thoroughly pursued in subsequent reports.

Finally, Figures 13A through 13C provide graphic representations of two decades of Latino growth in the Midwest, 1970-1980 and 1980-1990, by state and by group (no data on Latinos as a whole is provided there because the 1970 census returns on the broader category proved unreliable). The most clear finding is that for all three groups, Mexicans, Puerto Ricans, and Cubans, Illinois was the major Midwestern state of residence at all three times (1970, 1980, 1990). But, even more importantly, the graphs clearly show that for all three groups, population growth has actually slowed down (or reversed in the case of Cubans) between the first and second decades in the state of Illinois (see Appendix Tables for precise figures). Hence, even the relatively rapid growth of Mexicans in Illinois, which is likely to have gained the most from immigration, is slowing. Moreover, the figures may understate the full extent of the slowing of growth. This is because the broader population bases in place in 1980, as compared with 1970, should have provided a larger absolute

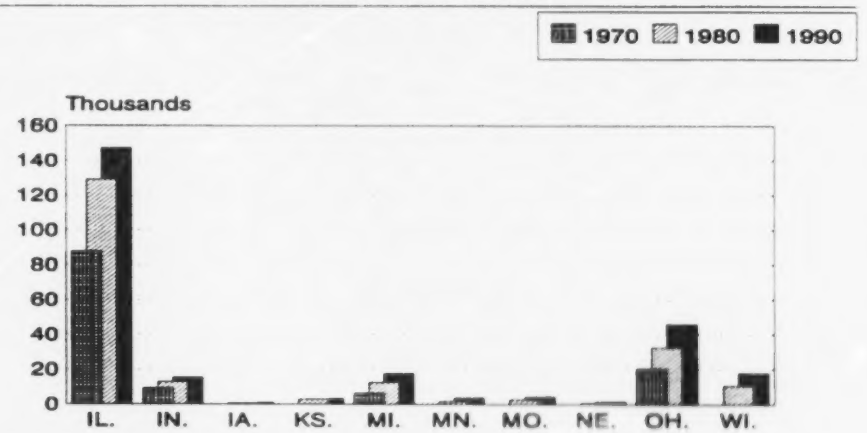
population increase than the SAME RATE OF GROWTH would have provided in the 1970s, given the smaller population base in place in 1970.

FIGURE 13A. MEXICAN ORIGIN POPULATION GROWTH
BY MIDWESTERN STATE: 1970-1990



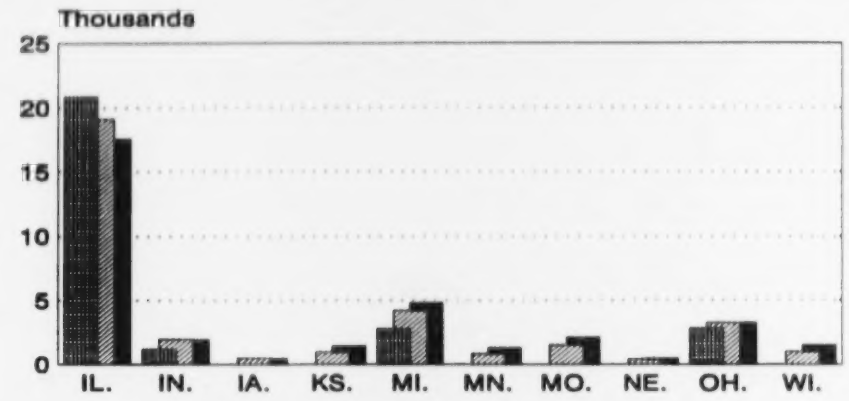
Source: Appendix Table 13.

FIGURE 13B. PUERTO RICAN ORIGIN POPULATION GROWTH
BY MIDWESTERN STATE: 1970-1990



Source: Appendix Table 13.

FIGURE 13C. CUBAN ORIGIN POPULATION GROWTH
BY MIDWESTERN STATES: 1970-1990



Source: Appendix Table 13.

SUMMARY OF KEY FINDINGS

The Latino population in the Midwest is currently about two million strong and accounted for most of the region's growth over the 1980s, but this growth was mainly attributable to Mexicans and heavily skewed to Illinois' key city of Chicago. The patterning of the data suggest that much of this growth is attributable to Mexican immigration. In addition, substantial growth came unaccompanied by good fortune. Latinos sustained major hikes in poverty and corresponding losses in real income over the 1980s, like others in the region, despite exemplary work efforts. Among Latino nationality groups, Puerto Ricans stand out as the least well-off, their dismal indicators rival those of the region's Blacks, traditionally the poorest group.

The research implications are clear cut. One task is to determine just what macroeconomic factors have accounted for such an across-the-board downturn in income,

and why Latinos and Blacks have been hit so hard in the process. It is well known that the nation's deindustrialization has had its greatest impact on the Midwest, but it is not so clear that Latinos and Blacks were disproportionately represented within the highly unionized heavy industries (automobiles, steel) that sustained the largest cuts. Whatever the overall causes, the factors that most heavily affected Latinos need to be clearly understood so they may be addressed. In particular, we need to isolate those factors that are amenable to public policy influence, such as educational attainment, that might be effective in reversing the tide of misfortune. Subsequent reports in this series will tackle some of these questions.

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APPENDIX

APPENDIX TABLE 1

HISPANIC POPULATION IN THE UNITED STATES BY ORIGIN: 1980-1990

UNITED STATES/ REGIONS	1980	1990	DIFFERENCE	PERCENT 1980	PERCENT 1990
UNITED STATES:					
Total Population	226,545,805	248,709,873	22,164,068	100.00	100.00
Non-Hispanic	211,937,132	226,355,814	14,418,682	93.55	91.01
Hispanic	14,608,673	22,354,059	7,745,386	6.45	8.99
Mexican	8,740,439	13,495,938	4,755,499	3.86	5.43
Puerto Rican	2,013,945	2,727,754	713,809	0.89	1.10
Cuban	803,226	1,043,932	240,706	0.35	0.42
Other Hispanic	3,051,063	5,086,435	2,035,372	1.35	2.05
NORTHEAST:					
Total Population	49,135,283	50,809,229	1,673,946	100.00	100.00
Non-Hispanic	46,530,994	47,054,840	523,846	94.70	92.61
Hispanic	2,604,289	3,754,389	1,150,100	5.30	7.39
Mexican	87,776	174,996	87,220	0.18	0.34
Puerto Rican	1,493,517	1,871,981	378,464	3.04	3.68
Cuban	176,875	183,636	6,761	0.36	0.36
Other Hispanic	846,121	1,523,776	677,655	1.72	3.00
MIDWEST:					
Total Population	58,865,670	59,668,632	802,962	100.00	100.00
Non-Hispanic	57,589.125	57,942,123	352,998	97.83	97.11
Hispanic	1,276,545	1,726,509	449,964	2.17	2.89
Mexican	820,218	1,153,296	333,078	1.39	1.93
Puerto Rican	205,992	257,594	51,602	0.35	0.43
Cuban	33,558	36,577	3,019	0.06	0.06
Other Hispanic	216,777	279,042	62,265	0.37	0.47
SOUTH:					
Total Population	75,372,362	85,445,930	10,073,568	100.00	100.00
Non-Hispanic	70,898,396	78,678,909	7,780,513	94.06	92.08
Hispanic	4,473,966	6,767,021	2,293,055	5.94	7.92
Mexican	3,096,792	4,343,523	1,246,731	4.11	5.08
Puerto Rican	180,011	405,941	225,930	0.24	0.48
Cuban	521,460	735,458	213,998	0.69	0.86
Other Hispanic	675,703	1,282,099	606,396	0.90	1.50

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APPENDIX TABLE 1

HISPANIC POPULATION IN THE UNITED STATES BY ORIGIN: 1980-1990

CONTINUED

UNITED STATES/ REGIONS	1980	1990	DIFFERENCE	PERCENT 1980	PERCENT 1990
WEST:					
Total Population	43,172,490	52,786,082	9,613,592	100.00	100.00
Non-Hispanic	36,918,617	42,679,942	5,761,325	85.51	80.85
Hispanic	6,253,873	10,106,140	3,852,267	14.49	19.15
Mexican	4,735,653	7,824,123	3,088,470	10.97	14.82
Puerto Rican	134,425	192,238	57,813	0.31	0.36
Cuban	71,333	88,261	16,928	0.17	0.17
Other Hispanic	1,312,462	2,001,518	689,056	3.04	3.79

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census (hereafter, USBC), 1982. 1980 Census of Population. Supplementary Report, Persons of Spanish Origin by State, PC80-S1-7; and ibid, 1992, 1990 Census of Population and Housing STF1C (CD 90-1C).

APPENDIX TABLE 2

POPULATION GROWTH IN THE MIDWEST BY STATE AND BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN: 1980-1990.

STATES	CENSUS 1980	% OF T POP	CENSUS 1990	% OF T POP	DIFFERENCE	PERCENT GROWTH
TOTAL MIDWEST						
T Population	58,865,670	100.00	59,668,632	100.00	802,962	1.36
Whites	51,510,114	87.50	51,175,270	85.77	-334,844	-0.65
Blacks	5,296,676	9.00	5,664,355	9.49	367,679	6.94
Hispanics	1,276,545	2.17	1,726,509	2.89	449,964	35.25
ILLINOIS						
T Population	11,426,518	100.00	11,430,602	100.00	4,084	0.04
Whites	8,911,706	77.99	8,550,208	74.80	-361,498	-4.06
Blacks	1,661,909	14.54	1,673,703	14.64	11,794	0.71
Hispanics	635,602	5.56	904,446	7.91	268,844	42.30
INDIANA						
T Population	5,490,224	100.00	5,544,159	100.00	53,935	0.98
Whites	4,953,603	90.23	4,965,242	89.56	11,639	0.23
Blacks	411,828	7.50	428,612	7.73	16,784	4.08
Hispanics	87,047	1.59	98,788	1.78	11,741	13.49
IOWA						
T Population	2,913,808	100.00	2,776,755	100.00	-137,053	-4.70
Whites	2,823,342	96.90	2,663,840	95.93	-159,502	-5.65
Blacks	41,293	1.42	47,493	1.71	6,200	15.01
Hispanics	25,536	0.88	32,647	1.18	7,111	27.85
KANSAS						
T Population	2,263,679	100.00	2,477,574	100.00	213,895	9.45
Whites	2,138,531	94.47	2,190,524	88.41	51,993	2.43
Blacks	124,810	5.51	140,761	5.68	15,951	12.78
Hispanics	63,339	2.80	93,670	3.78	30,331	47.89
MICHIGAN						
T Population	9,262,078	100.00	9,295,297	100.00	33,219	0.36
Whites	7,785,525	84.06	7,649,951	82.30	-135,574	-1.74
Blacks	1,190,682	12.86	1,282,744	13.80	92,062	7.73
Hispanics	162,440	1.75	201,596	2.17	39,156	24.10

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APPENDIX TABLE 2

POPULATION GROWTH IN THE MIDWEST BY STATE AND BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN: 1980-1990.

CONTINUED

STATES	CENSUS 1980	% OF T.POP	CENSUS 1990	% OF T.POP	DIFFERENCE	PERCENT GROWTH
MINNESOTA						
T. Population	4,075,970	100.00	4,375,099	100.00	299,129	7.34
Whites	3,916,529	96.09	4,101,266	93.74	184,737	4.72
Blacks	52,572	1.29	93,040	2.13	40,468	76.98
Hispanics	32,123	0.79	53,884	1.23	21,761	67.74
MISSOURI						
T. Population	4,916,686	100.00	5,117,073	100.00	200,387	4.08
Whites	4,311,600	87.69	4,448,465	86.93	136,865	3.17
Blacks	510,883	10.39	545,527	10.66	34,644	6.78
Hispanics	51,653	1.05	61,702	1.21	10,049	19.45
NEBRASKA						
T. Population	1,569,825	100.00	1,578,385	100.00	8,560	0.55
Whites	1,475,376	93.98	1,460,095	92.51	-15,281	-1.04
Blacks	47,944	3.05	56,711	3.59	8,767	18.29
Hispanics	28,025	1.79	36,969	2.34	8,944	31.91
N/S DAKOTAS						
T. Population	1,343,485	100.00	1,334,804	100.00	-8,681	-0.65
Whites	1,260,712	93.84	1,236,380	92.63	-24,332	-1.93
Blacks	4,639	0.35	6,627	0.50	1,988	42.85
Hispanics	7,925	0.59	9,917	0.74	1,992	25.14
OHIO						
T. Population	10,797,630	100.00	10,847,115	100.00	49,485	0.46
Whites	9,527,514	88.24	9,444,622	87.07	-82,892	-0.87
Blacks	1,068,994	9.90	1,147,440	10.58	78,446	7.34
Hispanics	119,883	1.11	139,696	1.29	19,813	16.53
WISCONSIN						
T. Population	4,705,767	100.00	4,891,769	100.00	186,002	3.95
Whites	4,405,476	93.62	4,464,677	91.27	59,001	1.34
Blacks	181,122	3.85	241,697	4.94	60,575	33.44
Hispanics	62,972	1.34	93,194	1.91	30,222	47.99

Source: Same as Appendix Table 1.
Note: All "Whites" and "Blacks" here are of Non-Hispanic Origin.

APPENDIX TABLE 3

HISPANIC POPULATION GROWTH IN THE MIDWEST BY STATE:

1980-1990

STATES	CENSUS 1980	% OF H.POP.	CENSUS 1990	% OF H.POP.	DIFFERENCE	PERCENT GROWTH
TOTAL MIDWEST						
T. Hispanics	1,276,545	100.00	1,726,509	100.00	449,964	35.25
Mexican	820,218	64.25	1,153,296	66.80	333,078	40.61
Puerto Rican	205,992	16.14	257,594	14.92	51,602	25.05
Cuban	33,558	2.63	36,577	2.12	3,019	9.00
O. Hispanics	216,777	16.98	279,042	16.16	62,265	28.72
ILLINOIS						
T. Hispanics	635,602	100.00	904,446	100.00	268,844	42.30
Mexican	408,325	64.24	623,688	68.96	215,363	52.74
Puerto Rican	129,165	20.32	146,059	16.15	16,894	13.08
Cuban	19,063	3.00	18,204	2.01	-859	-4.51
O. Hispanics	79,049	12.44	116,495	12.88	37,446	47.37
INDIANA						
T. Hispanics	87,047	100.00	98,788	100.00	11,741	13.49
Mexican	57,625	66.20	66,736	67.55	9,111	15.81
Puerto Rican	12,683	14.57	14,021	14.19	1,338	10.55
Cuban	1,916	2.20	1,853	1.88	-63	-3.29
O. Hispanics	14,823	17.03	16,178	16.38	1,355	9.14
IOWA						
T. Hispanics	25,536	100.00	32,647	100.00	7,111	27.85
Mexican	18,161	71.12	24,386	74.70	6,225	34.28
Puerto Rican	709	2.78	1,270	3.89	561	79.13
Cuban	486	1.90	488	1.49	2	0.41
O. Hispanics	6,180	24.20	6,503	19.92	323	5.23
KANSAS						
T. Hispanics	63,339	100.00	93,670	100.00	30,331	47.89
Mexican	49,917	78.81	75,798	80.92	25,881	51.85
Puerto Rican	2,918	4.61	3,570	3.81	652	22.34
Cuban	926	1.46	1,403	1.50	477	51.51
O. Hispanics	9,578	15.12	12,899	13.77	3,321	34.67

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APPENDIX TABLE 3

HISPANIC POPULATION GROWTH IN THE MIDWEST BY STATE:

1980-1990

CONTINUED

STATES	CENSUS 1980	% OF T.POP.	CENSUS 1990	% OF T.POP.	DIFFERENCE	PERCENT GROWTH
MICHIGAN						
T. Hispanics	162,440	100.00	201,596	100.00	39,156	24.10
Mexican	112,183	69.06	138,312	68.61	26,129	23.29
Puerto Rican	12,425	7.65	18,538	9.20	6,113	49.20
Cuban	4.177	2.57	5,157	2.56	980	23.46
O. Hispanics	33,655	20.72	39,589	19.64	5,934	17.63
MINNESOTA						
T. Hispanics	32,123	100.00	53,884	100.00	21,761	67.74
Mexican	20,437	63.62	34,691	64.38	14,254	69.75
Puerto Rican	1.550	4.83	3,286	6.10	1,736	112.00
Cuban	795	2.47	1,539	2.86	744	93.58
O. Hispanics	9,341	29.08	14,368	26.66	5,027	53.82
MISSOURI						
T. Hispanics	51,653	100.00	61,702	100.00	10,049	19.45
Mexican	32,036	62.02	38,274	62.03	6,238	19.47
Puerto Rican	2,512	4.86	3,959	6.42	1,447	57.60
Cuban	1,507	2.92	2,108	3.42	601	39.88
O. Hispanics	15,598	30.20	17,361	28.14	1,763	11.30
NEBRASKA						
T. Hispanics	28,025	100.00	36,969	100.00	8,944	31.91
Mexican	22,431	80.04	29,665	80.24	7,234	32.25
Puerto Rican	627	2.24	1,159	3.14	532	84.85
Cuban	362	1.29	480	1.30	118	32.60
O. Hispanics	4,605	16.43	5,665	15.32	1,060	23.02
N/S DAKOTAS						
T. Hispanics	7,925	100.00	9,917	100.00	1,992	25.14
Mexican	4,718	59.53	6,316	63.69	1,598	33.87
Puerto Rican	478	6.03	763	7.69	285	59.62
Cuban	100	1.26	107	1.08	7	7.00
Other Hispanics	2,629	33.17	2,731	27.54	102	3.88

APPENDIX TABLE 3

HISPANIC POPULATION GROWTH IN THE MIDWEST BY STATE:

1980-1990

CONTINUED

STATES	CENSUS 1980	% OF T.POP.	CENSUS 1990	% OF T.POP.	DIFFERENCE	PERCENT GROWTH
OHIO						
T. Hispanics	119,883	100.00	139,696	100.00	19,813	16.53
Mexican	53,318	44.48	57,815	41.39	4,497	8.43
Puerto Rican	32,442	27.06	45,853	32.82	13,411	41.34
Cuban	3,233	2.70	3,559	2.55	326	10.08
O. Hispanics	30,890	25.77	32,469	23.24	1,579	5.11
WISCONSIN						
T. Hispanics	62,972	100.00	93,194	100.00	30,222	47.99
Mexican	41,067	65.21	57,615	61.82	16,548	40.30
Puerto Rican	10,483	16.65	19,116	20.51	8,633	82.35
Cuban	993	1.58	1,679	1.80	686	69.08
O. Hispanics	10,429	16.56	14,784	15.86	4,355	41.76

Source: Same as Appendix Table 1.

APPENDIX TABLE 4

DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL AND HISPANIC POPULATION, MIDWESTERN STATES: 1990

(In Percent)

STATES	TOTAL	HISPANICS	MEXICAN	P. RICAN	CUBAN	O. HISP.
Illinois	19.41	52.39	54.08	56.70	49.77	41.7
Indiana	9.33	5.72	5.79	5.44	5.07	5.8
Iowa	4.95	1.89	2.11	0.49	1.33	2.3
Kansas	4.03	5.43	6.57	1.39	3.84	4.6
Michigan	15.73	11.68	11.99	7.20	14.10	14.1
Minnesota	6.92	3.12	3.01	1.28	4.21	5.1
Missouri	8.36	3.57	3.32	1.54	5.76	6.2
Nebraska	2.67	2.14	2.57	0.45	1.31	2.0
North Dakota	1.09	0.27	0.25	0.15	0.17	0.4
Ohio	18.34	8.09	5.01	17.80	9.73	11.6
South Dakota	1.18	0.30	0.30	0.15	0.12	0.5
Wisconsin	7.99	5.40	5.00	7.42	4.59	5.3

Source: Author's calculations, based on Appendix Table 3.

APPENDIX TABLE 5

TYPE OF RESIDENCE OF PERSONS IN THE MIDWEST BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN: 1990

RACE	TOTAL	URBAN	RURAL	CENTRAL CITY	SUBURBS
WHITE*	51,175,270	34,758,202	16,417,068	11,566,553	15,190,117
Percent	100.0	67.9	32.1	22.6	29.7
BLACK*	5,664,355	5,529,161	135,194	4,369,002	929,372
Percent	100.0	97.6	2.4	77.1	16.4
HISPANIC	1,726,509	1,579,685	146,824	1,037,388	388,546
Percent	100.0	91.5	8.5	60.1	22.5
MEXICAN	1,153,296	1,049,099	104,197	673,171	261,336
Percent	100.0	91.0	9.0	58.4	22.7
P. RICAN	257,594	249,163	8,431	204,925	34,427
Percent	100.0	96.7	3.3	79.6	13.4
CUBAN	36,577	34,089	2,488	19,535	12,408
Percent	100.0	93.2	6.8	53.4	33.9
O. HISPANIC	279,042	247,334	31,708	139,757	80,375
Percent	100.0	88.6	11.4	50.1	28.8

Source: Same as Appendix Table 1.
* Non-Hispanic Origin.

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APPENDIX TABLE 6A

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN

25 YEARS AND OVER, THE MIDWEST: 1980 AND 1990

RACE/YEAR	TOTAL POPULATION	NUMBER OF H.S. GRADS	PERCENT OF H.S. GRADS*	NUMBER OF COLL. GRADS.	PERCENT OF COLL. GRADS.
TOTAL:					
1980	34,084,932	23,170,255	68.0	5,020,587	14.7
1990	37,873,006	29,217,060	77.1	6,970,596	18.4
DIFF.	3,788,074	6,046,805	9.1	1,950,009	3.7
WHITE:					
1980	30,877,020	21,388,141	69.3	4,680,231	15.2
1990	33,751,700	26,531,485	78.6	6,402,447	19.0
DIFF.	2,874,680	5,143,284	9.3	1,722,216	3.8
BLACK:					
1980	2,623,881	1,441,255	54.9	206,793	7.9
1990	3,147,680	2,055,289	65.3	328,716	10.4
DIFF.	523,799	614,034	10.4	121,923	2.5
HISPANIC:					
1980	541,313	236,965	43.8	44,580	8.2
1990	789,239	417,900	52.9	79,424	10.1
DIFF.	247,926	180,935	9.1	34,844	1.9

Source: USBC, 1983. 1980 Census of Population Vol 1, Chapter C, General Social and Economic Characteristics. Part 1, U.S. Summary PC80-1-C1; and ibid, 1993 1990 Census of Population Social and Economic Characteristics, various editions, CP-2-15,16,17,18,24,25,27,29,36,37,43,51.

* The reported percentages here on high school completion are directly reproduced from percentages in the cited Census reports. There seems to be a slight error in these figures as the total increase should be slightly higher. The discrepancy makes no difference in the relative rankings by group.

APPENDIX TABLE 6B

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINTMENT BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN: KANSAS - 1990

EDUCATION	TOTAL	WHITES	BLACKS	HISPANICS
Less than 9th grade	120,951	104,943	6,534	9,912
9th to 12th grade,no diploma	172,321	148,375	15,556	7,574
HS. graduate (inc.equival.)	514,177	478,142	23,367	11,273
Some college, no degree	342,964	317,237	17,465	6,893
Associate degree	85,146	78,373	4,333	1,898
Bachelor's degree	221,016	210,410	5,643	2,741
Grad. or professional degree	109,361	102,118	3,225	1,472
TOTAL	1,565,936	1,439,598	76,123	41,763
HS. graduates	1,272,664	1,186,280	54,033	24,277
College graduates	330,377	312,528	8,868	4,213
Percent of HS. graduates	81.27	82.40	70.98	58.13
Percent of college graduates	21.10	21.71	11.65	10.09

Source: See Appendix Table 6A.

APPENDIX TABLE 6C

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINTMENT BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN: ILLINOIS - 1990

EDUCATION	TOTAL	WHITES	BLACKS	HISPANICS
Less than 9th grade	750,932	539,206	103,669	152,491
9th to 12th grade,no diploma	984,857	702,792	223,285	80,735
HS. graduate (inc.equival.)	2,187,342	1,875,072	242,208	86,916
Some college, no degree	1,414,555	1,156,444	208,706	52,656
Associate degree	421,248	346,104	53,929	17,312
Bachelor's degree	989,808	858,913	70,016	21,338
Grad. or professional degree	545,188	471,360	36,565	12,372
TOTAL	7,293,930	5,949,891	938,378	423,820
HS. graduates	5,558,141	4,707,893	611,424	190,594
College graduates	1,534,996	1,330,273	106,581	33,710
Percent of HS. graduates	76.20	79.13	65.16	44.97
Percent of college graduates	21.04	22.36	11.36	7.95

Source: See Appendix Table 6A.

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APPENDIX TABLE 6D

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINTMENT BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN: INDIANA - 1990

EDUCATION	TOTAL	WHITES	BLACKS	HISPANICS
Less than 9th grade	297,423	265,490	24,730	9,315
9th to 12th grade,no diploma	552,591	487,581	57,794	8,055
HS. graduate (inc.equival.)	1,333,093	1,246,529	74,441	14,182
Some college, no degree	578,705	525,171	47,100	7,559
Associate degree	184,717	170,127	12,019	2,260
Bachelor's degree	321,278	301,685	13,525	3,021
Grad. or professional degree	221,663	205,737	8,678	2,011
TOTAL	3,489,470	3,202,320	238,287	46,403
HS. graduates	2,639,456	2,449,249	155,763	29,033
College graduates	542,941	507,422	22,203	5,032
Percent of HS. graduates	75.64	76.48	65.37	62.57
Percent of college graduates	15.56	15.85	9.32	10.84

Source: See Appendix Table 6A.

APPENDIX TABLE 6E

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINTMENT BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN: IOWA - 1990

EDUCATION	TOTAL	WHITES	BLACKS	HISPANICS
Less than 9th grade	163,335	157,596	2,276	2,513
9th to 12th grade,no diploma	190,465	183,122	4,690	2,259
HS. graduate (inc.equival.)	684,368	672,760	7,179	3,784
Some college, no degree	302,600	294,965	4,800	2,046
Associate degree	136,638	134,223	1,382	905
Bachelor's degree	207,269	202,561	1,941	991
Grad. or professional degree	92,123	87,525	1,032	837
TOTAL	1,776,798	1,732,752	23,300	13,335
HS. graduates	1,422,998	1,392,034	16,334	8,563
College graduates	299,392	290,086	2,973	1,828
Percent of HS. graduates	80.09	80.34	70.10	64.21
Percent of college graduates	16.85	16.74	12.76	13.71

Source: See Appendix Table 6A.

APPENDIX TABLE 6F

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINTMENT BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN: MICHIGAN-1990

EDUCATION	TOTAL	WHITES	BLACKS	HISPANICS
Less than 9th grade	452,893	360,105	74,549	17,671
9th to 12th grade,no diploma	903,866	707,807	176,381	17,124
HS. graduate (inc.equival.)	1,887,449	1,668,849	190,911	23,383
Some college, no degree	1,191,518	1,013,470	159,185	15,812
Associate degree	392,869	342,866	42,679	4,749
Bachelor's degree	638,267	576,061	44,436	6,061
Grad. or professional degree	375,780	330,423	27,578	4,298
TOTAL	5,842,642	4,999,581	715,719	89,098
HS. graduates	4,485,883	3,931,669	464,789	54,303
College graduates	1,014,047	906,484	72,014	10,359
Percent of HS. graduates	76.78	78.64	64.94	60.95
Percent of college graduates	17.36	18.13	10.06	11.63

Source: See Appendix Table 6A.

APPENDIX TABLE 6G

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINTMENT BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN: MINNESOTA-1990

EDUCATION	TOTAL	WHITES	BLACKS	HISPANICS
Less than 9th grade	239,322	225,361	2,895	3,156
9th to 12th grade,no diploma	249,443	232,083	8,101	3,051
HS. graduate (inc.equival.)	913,265	884,599	13,177	5,720
Some college, no degree	526,792	505,454	10,987	4,178
Associate degree	237,156	229,723	2,892	1,671
Bachelor's degree	431,381	418,198	5,655	2,241
Grad. or professional degree	173,203	164,605	2,408	1,441
TOTAL	2,770,562	2,660,023	46,115	21,458
HS. graduates	2,281,797	2,202,579	35,119	15,251
College graduates	604,584	582,803	8,063	3,682
Percent of HS. graduates	82.36	82.80	76.16	71.07
Percent of college graduates	21.82	21.91	17.48	17.16

Source: See Appendix Table 6A.

APPENDIX TABLE 6H

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINTMENT BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN: MISSOURI - 1990

EDUCATION	TOTAL	WHITES	BLACKS	HISPANICS
Less than 9th grade	380,613	337,790	36,749	4,523
9th to 12th grade,no diploma	477,755	401,590	69,783	4,454
HS. graduate (inc.equival.)	1,090,940	992,796	87,381	8,534
Some college, no degree	607,163	537,222	62,373	6,084
Associate degree	149,347	132,358	14,433	1,787
Bachelor's degree	383,678	354,046	22,783	3,293
Grad. or professional degree	202,083	184,151	11,318	2,293
TOTAL	3,291,579	2,939,953	304,820	30,968
HS. graduates	2,433,211	2,200,573	198,288	21,991
College graduates	585,761	538,197	34,101	5,586
Percent of HS. graduates	73.92	74.85	65.05	71.01
Percent of college graduates	17.80	18.31	11.19	18.04

Source: See Appendix Table 6A.

APPENDIX TABLE 6I

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINTMENT BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN: NEBRASKA - 1990

EDUCATION	TOTAL	WHITES	BLACKS	HISPANICS
Less than 9th grade	79,925	74,049	2,466	3,828
9th to 12th grade,no diploma	101,147	92,781	5,441	2,572
HS. graduate (inc.equival.)	345,778	332,000	8,669	4,328
Some college, no degree	209,872	198,614	7,838	2,854
Associate degree	70,665	68,095	1,441	902
Bachelor's degree	130,172	125,668	2,597	1,069
Grad. or professional degree	58,490	55,669	1,064	435
TOTAL	996,049	946,876	29,516	15,988
HS. graduates	814,977	780,046	21,609	9,588
College graduates	188,662	181,337	3,661	1,504
Percent of HS. graduates	81.82	82.38	73.21	59.97
Percent of college graduates	18.94	19.15	12.40	9.41

Source: See Appendix Table 6A.

APPENDIX TABLE 6J

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINTMENT BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN: OHIO - 1990

EDUCATION	TOTAL	WHITES	BLACKS	HISPANICS
Less than 9th grade	546,954	468,691	66,087	11,506
9th to 12th grade,no diploma	1,137,934	958,162	166,242	12,298
HS. graduate (inc.equival.)	2,515,987	2,299,814	196,971	18,476
Some college, no degree	1,179,409	1,035,488	132,068	9,725
Associate degree	369,144	328,954	35,070	3,637
Bachelor's degree	767,845	714,052	39,757	5,322
Grad. or professional degree	407,491	370,186	20,226	3,856
TOTAL	6,924,764	6,175,347	656,421	64,820
HS. graduates	5,239,876	4,748,494	424,092	41,016
College graduates	1,175,336	1,084,238	59,983	9,178
Percent of HS. graduates	75.67	76.89	64.61	63.28
Percent of college graduates	16.97	17.56	9.14	14.16

Source: See Appendix Table 6A.

APPENDIX TABLE 6K

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINTMENT BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN: WISCONSIN-1990

EDUCATION	TOTAL	WHITES	BLACKS	HISPANICS
Less than 9th grade	294,862	270,697	11,460	9,868
9th to 12th grade,no diploma	367,210	324,190	33,386	7,323
HS. graduate (inc.equival.)	1,147,697	1,101,898	32,027	8,898
Some college, no degree	515,310	482,719	23,434	5,693
Associate degree	220,177	210,932	6,033	1,948
Bachelor's degree	375,603	363,111	6,802	2,161
Grad. or professional degree	173,367	164,728	2,854	1,571
TOTAL	3,094,226	2,918,275	115,996	37,462
HS. graduates	2,432,154	2,323,388	71,150	20,271
College graduates	548,970	527,839	9,656	3,732
Percent of HS. graduates	78.60	79.62	61.34	54.11
Percent of college graduates	17.74	18.09	8.32	9.96

Source: See Appendix Table 6A.

APPENDIX TABLE 7A

LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN, MALES AGE 16 AND OVER, THE MIDWEST: 1980 AND 1990

RACE/YEAR	TOTAL POPULATION	IN LABOR FORCE	LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION
ALL			
1980	21,093,150	16,101,306	76.3%
1990	21,802,018	16,305,223	74.8%
WHITE			
1980	18,803,816	14,506,817	77.1%
1990	19,310,853	14,631,436	75.8%
BLACK			
1980	1,646,761	1,092,179	66.3%
1990	1,824,188	1,160,780	63.6%
HISPANIC			
1980	413,708	331,566	80.1%
1990	570,598	462,185	81.0%

Source: USBC, 1983 (Same as Appendix 6A); USBC, 1992 Minority Economic Profiles, CPH-L-93, SPECIAL UNPUBLISHED TABULATIONS, Released July 24, 1993, Available on Request.

APPENDIX TABLE 7B

LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN, FEMALES AGE 16 AND OVER, THE MIDWEST: 1980 AND 1990

RACE/YEAR	TOTAL POPULATION	IN LABOR FORCE	LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION
ALL			
1980	23,085,343	11,603,990	50.3%
1990	23,890,751	13,696,683	57.3%
WHITE			
1980	20,483,408	10,232,114	50.0%
1990	21,042,678	12,065,937	57.3%
BLACK			
1980	1,959,845	1,036,244	52.9%
1990	2,201,186	1,255,997	57.1%
HISPANIC			
1980	388,235	202,823	52.2%
1990	516,939	309,703	59.9%

Source: See Appendix Table 7A.

APPENDIX TABLE 7C

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN, MALES AGE 16 AND OVER, THE MIDWEST: 1980 AND 1990

RACE/YEAR	IN LABOR FORCE	UNEMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
ALL			
1980	15,965,544	1,247,509	7.8%
1990	16,161,133	1,055,264	6.5%
WHITE			
1980	14,399,333	1,000,238	6.9%
1990	14,514,756	794,030	5.5%
BLACK			
1980	1,081,977	194,017	17.9%
1990	1,140,032	212,615	18.6%
HISPANIC			
1980	325,517	37,163	11.4%
1990	455,952	44,704	9.8%

Source: See Appendix Table 7A.

APPENDIX TABLE 7D

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN, FEMALES AGE 16 AND OVER, THE MIDWEST: 1980 AND 1990

RACE/YEAR	IN LABOR FORCE	UNEMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
ALL			
1980	11,583,513	784,471	6.8%
1990	13,678,124	798,809	5.8%
WHITE			
1980	10,216,260	601,962	5.9%
1990	12,052,774	572,210	4.7%
BLACK			
1980	1,023,005	145,959	14.3%
1990	1,251,441	188,583	15.1%
HISPANIC			
1980	202,207	24,076	11.9%
1990	308,941	34,701	11.2%

Source: See Appendix Table 7A.

APPENDIX TABLE 7E

LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN, MALES AGES 16 AND OVER, MIDWESTERN STATES: 1990

STATE	WHITE	BLACK	HISPANIC
ILLINOIS			
Total Population	3,374,242	540,215	313,855
In Labor Force	2,603,893	348,693	264,017
Labor Force Participation Rate	77.2%	64.5%	84.1%
INDIANA			
Total Population	1,853,191	137,279	32,567
In Labor Force	1,405,243	91,033	25,469
Labor Force Participation Rate	75.8%	66.3%	78.2%
IOWA			
Total Population	982,366	15,956	9,945
In Labor Force	738,008	10,494	8,077
Labor Force Participation Rate	75.1%	65.8%	81.2%
KANSAS			
Total Population	822,655	48,992	30,604
In Labor Force	629,813	32,799	24,967
Labor Force Participation Rate	76.6%	66.9%	81.6%
MICHIGAN			
Total Population	2,889,518	415,047	62,300
In Labor Force	2,170,629	252,204	46,818
Labor Force Participation Rate	75.1%	60.8%	75.1%
MINNESOTA			
Total Population	1,529,164	32,046	15,456
In Labor Force	1,189,915	22,302	12,069
Labor Force Participation Rate	77.8%	69.6%	78.1%
MISSOURI			
Total Population	1,656,968	173,817	20,662
In Labor Force	1,231,810	114,734	16,095
Labor Force Participation Rate	74.3%	66.0%	77.9%

APPENDIX TABLE 7E

LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN

MALES AGES 16 AND OVER, MIDWESTERN STATES: 1990

CONTINUED

STATE	WHITE	BLACK	HISPANIC
NEBRASKA			
Total Population	539,876	18,324	11,475
In Labor Force	418,286	12,406	9,331
Labor Force Participation Rate	77.5%	67.7%	81.3%
NORTH DAKOTA			
Total Population	226,848	1,448	1,212
In Labor Force	167,346	1,330	988
Labor Force Participation Rate	73.8%	91.9%	81.5%
OHIO			
Total Population	3,516,125	369,514	42,850
In Labor Force	2,615,105	228,461	31,825
Labor Force Participation Rate	74.4%	61.8%	74.3%
SOUTH DAKOTA			
Total Population	233,923	1,342	1,711
In Labor Force	175,797	1,052	1,248
Labor Force Participation Rate	75.2%	78.4%	72.9%
WISCONSIN			
Total Population	1,685,977	70,208	27,961
In Labor Force	1,285,409	45,272	21,281
Labor Force Participation Rate	76.2%	64.5%	76.1%

Source: See Appendix Table 7A.

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APPENDIX TABLE 7F

LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN, FEMALES AGES 16 AND OVER, MIDWESTERN STATES: 1990

STATE	WHITE	BLACK	HISPANIC
ILLINOIS			
Total Population	3,675,624	660,807	272,149
In Labor Force	2,113,941	382,217	162,805
Labor Force Participation Rate	57.5%	57.8%	59.8%
INDIANA			
Total Population	2,027,078	165,601	30,984
In Labor Force	1,157,496	100,171	18,683
Labor Force Participation Rate	57.1%	60.5%	60.3%
IOWA			
Total Population	1,087,044	16,056	9,258
In Labor Force	628,586	9,513	5,892
Labor Force Participation Rate	57.8%	59.2%	63.6%
KANSAS			
Total Population	889,767	49,585	27,058
In Labor Force	514,931	29,910	16,769
Labor Force Participation Rate	57.9%	60.3%	62.0%
MICHIGAN			
Total Population	3,122,255	505,543	60,556
In Labor Force	1,747,040	272,940	35,363
Labor Force Participation Rate	56.0%	54.0%	58.4%
MINNESOTA			
Total Population	1,641,102	29,274	14,552
In Labor Force	1,030,010	17,256	9,445
Labor Force Participation Rate	62.8%	58.9%	64.9%
MISSOURI			
Total Population	1,833,484	214,078	20,493
In Labor Force	1,023,254	131,152	12,722
Labor Force Participation Rate	55.8%	61.3%	62.1%

APPENDIX TABLE 7F

LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN, FEMALES AGES 16 AND OVER, MIDWESTERN STATES: 1990

CONTINUED

STATE	WHITE	BLACK	HISPANIC
NEBRASKA			
Total Population	587,795	20,076	10,769
In Labor Force	353,218	12,917	6,913
Labor Force Participation Rate	60.1%	64.3%	64.2%
NORTH DAKOTA			
Total Population	232,874	769	1,297
In Labor Force	133,704	576	738
Labor Force Participation Rate	57.4%	74.9%	56.9%
OHIO			
Total Population	3,888,653	453,909	43,451
In Labor Force	2,125,981	250,241	24,466
Labor Force Participation Rate	54.7%	55.1%	56.3%
SOUTH DAKOTA			
Total Population	248,609	644	1,516
In Labor Force	146,625	428	902
Labor Force Participation Rate	59.0%	66.5%	59.5%
WISCONSIN			
Total Population	1,808,393	84,844	24,856
In Labor Force	1,091,151	48,676	15,005
Labor Force Participation Rate	60.3%	57.4%	60.4%

Source: See Appendix Table 7A.

APPENDIX TABLE 7G

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN, MALES AGES 16 AND OVER, MIDWESTERN STATES: 1990

STATE	WHITE	BLACK	HISPANIC
ILLINOIS			
In Labor Force	2,578,340	343,459	262,126
Unemployed	130,856	68,011	24,474
Unemployment Rate	5.1%	19.8%	9.3%
INDIANA			
In Labor Force	1,398,510	89,866	25,168
Unemployed	70,657	13,898	2,168
Unemployment Rate	5.1%	15.5%	8.6%
IOWA			
In Labor Force	735,853	10,419	8,029
Unemployed	34,404	1,457	663
Unemployment Rate	4.7%	14.0%	8.3%
KANSAS			
In Labor Force	612,979	27,838	23,557
Unemployed	26,086	3,767	1,931
Unemployment Rate	4.3%	13.5%	8.2%
MICHIGAN			
In Labor Force	2,160,408	250,868	46,488
Unemployed	152,625	55,438	6,231
Unemployment Rate	7.1%	22.1%	13.4%
MINNESOTA			
In Labor Force	1,186,912	22,139	12,040
Unemployed	66,626	3,423	1,329
Unemployment Rate	5.6%	15.5%	11.0%
MISSOURI			
In Labor Force	1,219,009	111,524	15,214
Unemployed	67,481	17,875	1,287
Unemployment Rate	5.5%	16.0%	8.5%

APPENDIX TABLE 7G

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN

MALES AGES 16 AND OVER, MIDWESTERN STATES: 1990

CONTINUED

STATE	WHITE	BLACK	HISPANIC
NEBRASKA			
In Labor Force	408,498	11,345	8,932
Unemployed	12,582	1,527	587
Unemployment Rate	3.1%	13.5%	6.6%
NORTH DAKOTA			
In Labor Force	159,715	524	690
Unemployed	8,203	75	57
Unemployment Rate	5.1%	14.3%	8.3%
OHIO			
In Labor Force	2,601,812	226,412	31,462
Unemployed	156,615	38,630	3,552
Unemployment Rate	6.0%	17.1%	11.3%
SOUTH DAKOTA			
In Labor Force	171,155	675	1,051
Unemployed	5,394	74	130
Unemployment Rate	3.2%	11.0%	12.4%
WISCONSIN			
In Labor Force	1,281,565	44,963	21,195
Unemployed	62,501	8,440	2,295
Unemployment Rate	4.9%	18.8%	10.8%

Source: See Appendix Table 7A.

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APPENDIX TABLE 7H

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN, FEMALES AGES 16 AND OVER, MIDWESTERN STATES: 1990

STATE	WHITE	BLACK	HISPANIC
ILLINOIS			
In Labor Force	2,111,137	380,955	162,580
Unemployed	94,574	57,235	19,250
Unemployment Rate	4.5%	15.0%	11.8%
INDIANA			
In Labor Force	1,156,534	99,781	18,630
Unemployed	58,664	13,357	1,869
Unemployment Rate	5.1%	13.4%	10.0%
IOWA			
In Labor Force	628,272	9,501	5,892
Unemployed	24,846	1,272	556
Unemployment Rate	4.0%	13.4%	9.4%
KANSAS			
In Labor Force	513,479	29,248	16,705
Unemployed	20,621	3,577	1,515
Unemployment Rate	4.0%	12.2%	9.1%
MICHIGAN			
In Labor Force	1,745,724	272,539	35,321
Unemployed	103,655	50,225	4,364
Unemployment Rate	5.9%	18.4%	12.4%
MINNESOTA			
In Labor Force	1,029,656	17,244	9,435
Unemployed	39,888	2,468	823
Unemployment Rate	3.9%	14.3%	8.7%
MISSOURI			
In Labor Force	1,022,300	130,473	12,674
Unemployed	50,697	16,395	904
Unemployment Rate	5.0%	12.6%	7.1%

APPENDIX TABLE 7H

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN, FEMALES AGES 16 AND OVER, MIDWESTERN STATES: 1990

CONTINUED

STATE	WHITE	BLACK	HISPANIC
NEBRASKA			
In Labor Force	351,905	12,584	6,754
Unemployed	11,933	1,493	540
Unemployment Rate	3.4%	11.9%	8.0%
NORTH DAKOTA			
In Labor Force	132,824	422	653
Unemployed	5,499	51	98
Unemployment Rate	4.1%	12.1%	15.0%
OHIO			
In Labor Force	2,124,239	249,762	24,419
Unemployed	112,600	34,077	2,793
Unemployment Rate	5.3%	13.6%	11.4%
SOUTH DAKOTA			
In Labor Force	132,824	348	886
Unemployed	5,499	50	64
Unemployment Rate	4.1%	14.4%	7.2%
WISCONSIN			
In Labor Force	1,090,732	48,584	14,992
Unemployed	44,702	8,385	1,925
Unemployment Rate	4.1%	17.3%	12.8

Source: See Appendix Table 7A.

APPENDIX TABLE 8

PERCENT OF FAMILIES HEADED BY WOMEN WITH NO SPOUSE PRESENT

BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN, THE MIDWEST: 1980-1990

STATE	WHITE TOTAL FAMILY	WHITE FEMALE H.H.*	PERCT	BLACK TOTAL FAMILY	BLACK FEMALE H.H.	PERCT	HISP TOTAL FAMILY	HISPANIC FEMALE H.H.	PERCT	MEXICAN TOTAL FAMILY	MEXICAN FEMALE H.H.	PERCT	P.RICAN TOTAL FAMILY	P. RICAN FEMALE H.H.	PERCT	CUBAN TOTAL FAMILY	CUBAN FEMALE H.H.	PERCT
ILLINOIS																		
1980	2,388,676	246,054	10.30	373,115	155,420	41.65	139,528	23,680	16.97	85,834	11,505	13.40	31,144	8,586	27.57	5,219	738	14.14
1990	2,373,353	292,975	12.34	384,295	185,744	48.33	188,292	35,768	19.00	125,332	18,849	15.04	33,792	11,316	33.49	4,704	795	16.90
INDIANA																		
1980	1,339,168	135,762	10.14	96,212	35,517	36.92	18,938	2,885	15.23	12,537	1,876	14.96	2,934	501	17.08	408	47	11.52
1990	1,358,292	167,761	12.36	102,731	46,554	45.32	21,387	3,996	18.68	14,271	2,570	18.01	3,252	727	22.36	400	56	14.00
IOWA																		
1980	754,549	65,473	8.68	9,448	3,513	37.18	5,441	932	17.13	3,996	668	16.72	134	31	23.13	111	10	9.01
1990	721,804	79,087	10.96	10,551	4,632	43.90	6,463	1,250	19.34	4,903	964	19.66	232	48	20.69	117	18	15.38
KANSAS																		
1980	588,450	50,036	8.50	28,745	10,192	35.46	13,756	1,923	13.98	11,059	1,558	14.09	528	21	3.98	205	27	13.17
1990	603,600	64,940	10.76	33,410	13,043	39.04	19,743	3,308	16.76	16,062	2,658	16.55	769	121	15.73	291	32	11.00
MICHIGAN																		
1980	2,069,993	228,872	11.06	277,809	113,214	40.75	33,710	6,648	19.72	23,047	4,803	20.84	2,534	487	19.22	962	81	8.42
1990	2,083,273	279,023	13.39	302,642	152,388	50.35	42,467	10,111	23.81	28,786	6,852	23.80	4,029	1,248	30.98	1,167	185	15.59
MINNESOTA																		
1980	1,012,968	95,753	9.45	11,388	4,707	41.33	6,029	979	16.24	4,021	576	14.32	231	57	24.68	180	36	20.00
1990	1,082,083	123,804	11.44	20,265	9,964	49.17	10,025	2,344	23.38	6,642	1,600	24.09	664	180	27.11	288	49	17.01
MISSOURI																		
1980	1,180,330	113,912	9.65	116,528	44,561	38.24	11,064	1,710	15.46	6,614	1,052	15.91	464	65	14.01	356	60	16.85
1990	1,222,450	145,309	11.89	128,217	60,129	46.90	13,066	2,278	17.43	7,999	1,425	17.81	868	128	14.75	480	59	12.29
NEBRASKA																		
1980	393,945	32,912	8.35	11,244	4,783	42.54	5,971	962	16.11	4,601	769	16.71	176	14	7.95	62	5	8.06
1990	393,937	41,934	10.64	13,395	6,336	47.30	7,737	1,448	18.72	6,228	1,195	19.19	278	33	11.87	113	18	15.93
N. DAKOTA																		
1980	163,022	11,933	7.32	534	22	4.12	749	55	7.34	513	15	2.92	24	2	8.33	21	0	0.00
1990	159,034	15,054	9.47	786	77	9.80	846	139	16.43	507	82	16.17	85	13	15.29	15	2	13.33

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APPENDIX TABLE 8

PERCENT OF FAMILIES HEADED BY WOMEN NO SPOUSE PRESENT

BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN, THE MIDWEST: 1980-1990

CONTINUE

STATE	TOTAL	WHITE FEMALE H H	PERCT	TOTAL	BLACK FEMALE H H	PERCT	TOTAL	HISPANIC FEMALE H H	PERCT	TOTAL	MEXICAN FEMALE H H	PERCT	TOTAL	P RICAN FEMALE H H	PERCT	TOTAL	CUBAN FEMALE H H	PERCT
OHIO																		
1980	2,562,064	273,214	10.66	299,397	98,266	32.82	26,689	4,666	17.48	11,454	2,047	17.87	7,567	1,420	18.77	779	84	10.78
1990	2,579,048	341,310	13.23	278,572	130,045	46.68	30,886	7,326	23.72	12,065	2,597	21.53	10,674	3,130	29.32	904	129	15.38
S DAKOTA																		
1980	169,239	13,348	7.89	478	45	9.41	648	78	12.04	353	32	9.07	29	3	10.34	25	0	0.00
1990	169,153	16,406	9.70	685	88	12.85	948	189	19.94	602	128	21.26	76	10	13.16	9	0	0.00
WISCONSIN																		
1980	1,150,182	108,696	9.45	41,414	19,839	47.90	12,875	2,422	18.81	8,202	1,391	16.96	2,485	628	25.27	221	23	10.41
1990	1,193,752	136,655	11.45	55,013	31,280	56.86	18,591	4,747	25.53	11,396	2,593	22.75	4,136	1,500	36.27	303	50	16.50
MIDWEST																		
1980	13,772,586	1,375,965	9.99	1,266,312	490,079	38.70	275,398	46,940	17.04	172,231	26,292	15.27	48,250	11,815	24.49	8,549	1,111	13.00
1990	13,939,779	1,704,258	12.23	1,330,562	640,280	48.12	360,451	72,904	20.23	234,793	41,513	17.68	58,855	18,454	31.36	8,811	1,403	15.92

Source: USBC 1983. 1980 Census of Population Vol 1. Chapter C, General Social and Economic Characteristics, Various Editions, PC80 - 1 - C15 and ibid, 1993.

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APPENDIX TABLE 9A

FAMILIES AND PERSONS BELOW POVERTY LEVEL IN THE MIDWEST

BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN: 1979 - 1989

RACE/HISPANIC ORIGIN	TOTAL FAMILIES 1979	FAMILIES 1979 BELOW P.L.	PERCENT B.P.L.*	TOTAL FAMILIES 1989	FAMILIES 1989 BELOW P.L.	PERCENT B.P.L.	TOTAL PERSONS 1979	PERSONS 1979 BELOW P.L.	PERCENT B.P.L.	TOTAL PERSONS 1989	PERSONS 1989 BELOW P.L.	PERCENT B.P.L.
TOTAL	15,424,495	1,230,442	8.0	15,789,167	1,429,160	9.10	57,383,005	6,009,909	10.5	58,035,788	6,971,020	12.0
White	13,772,586	855,531	6.21	14,030,668	952,457	6.79	50,301,607	4,214,611	8.38	50,689,705	4,760,343	9.39
Black	1,226,312	301,193	24.56	1,341,497	387,923	28.92	5,138,154	1,416,201	27.56	5,478,736	1,763,248	32.18
Hispanic	275,399	47,324	17.18	350,306	64,986	18.55	1,245,040	240,971	19.35	1,618,724	342,757	21.17
Mexican	172,231	27,258	15.83	232,872	40,467	17.38	797,341	144,608	18.14	1,106,772	220,390	19.91
P.Rican	48,250	13,119	27.19	58,904	16,906	28.70	203,331	59,874	29.45	249,471	77,267	30.97
Cuban	8,549	763	8.93	8,148	879	10.79	31,885	3,302	10.36	32,279	5,605	17.36

Source: Same as Appendix Table 8.
* Below Poverty Level.

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APPENDIX TABLE 9B.

FAMILIES BELOW POVERTY LEVEL IN MIDWEST STATES

BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN: 1979-1989

STATE	TOTAL WHITE FAMILIES	WHITE BELOW P.L.*	PCT	TOTAL BLACK FAMILIES	BLACK BELOW P.L.	PCT	TOTAL HISPANIC FAMILIES	HISP. BELOW P.L.	PCT	TOTAL MEX. FAMILIES	MEX. BELOW P.L.	PCT	TOTAL P.RIC. FAMILIE	P. RIC. BELOW P.L.	PCT	TOTAL CUBAN FAMIL	CUB. BELOW P.L.	PCT.
ILLINOIS:																		
1979	2,388,676	116,717	4.89	373,115	100,577	26.96	139,528	26,050	18.67	85,834	13,928	16.23	31,144	9,374	30.10	5,219	546	10.46
1989	2,386,250	130,167	5.45	385,009	106,354	27.62	186,432	33,229	17.82	126,140	20,249	16.05	33,899	9,939	29.32	4,496	420	9.34
INDIANA:																		
1979	1,339,168	83,293	6.22	96,212	20,378	21.18	18,939	2,558	13.51	12,537	1,561	12.45	2,934	560	19.09	408	26	6.37
1989	1,367,135	87,982	6.44	102,640	26,775	26.09	20,738	3,118	15.04	13,968	2,134	15.28	3,650	586	16.05	406	40	9.85
IOWA:																		
1979	754,549	54,260	7.19	9,448	2,262	23.94	5,441	729	13.40	3,996	547	13.69	134	19	14.18	111	5	4.50
1989	727,009	57,058	7.85	10,623	3,477	32.73	5,746	1,125	19.58	4,463	898	20.12	143	23	16.08	77	8	10.39
KANSAS:																		
1979	588,450	37,147	6.31	28,745	6,617	23.02	13,756	1,830	13.30	11,059	1,445	13.07	528	80	15.15	205	17	8.29
1989	608,564	42,320	6.95	33,994	8,913	26.22	19,465	2,976	15.29	16,184	2,466	15.24	704	124	17.61	271	32	11.81
MICHIGAN:																		
1979	2,069,993	124,306	6.01	277,809	65,015	23.40	33,710	5,714	16.95	23,047	4,034	17.50	2,534	566	22.34	962	74	7.69
1989	2,097,734	146,779	7.00	306,021	93,726	30.63	39,682	8,380	21.12	27,808	5,994	21.55	3,780	1,101	29.13	989	155	15.67
MINNESOTA:																		
1979	1,012,968	66,331	6.55	11,388	2,672	23.46	6,029	976	16.19	4,021	609	15.15	231	35	15.15	180	13	7.22
1989	1,089,393	65,820	6.04	20,885	7,438	35.61	9,078	1,966	21.66	6,068	1,414	23.30	737	179	24.29	261	37	14.18
MISSOURI:																		
1979	1,180,330	90,232	7.64	116,528	26,854	23.05	11,064	1,378	12.45	6,614	900	13.61	464	70	15.09	356	26	7.30
1989	1,230,128	102,452	8.33	129,545	33,923	26.19	12,813	1,736	13.55	8,007	1,108	13.84	903	145	16.06	453	27	5.96
NEBRASKA:																		
1979	393,945	28,729	7.29	11,244	2,945	26.19	5,971	849	14.22	4,601	703	15.28	176	15	8.52	62	0	0.00
1989	396,641	27,328	6.89	13,513	3,891	28.79	7,521	1,487	19.77	6,329	1,313	20.75	238	24	10.08	78	14	17.95
N. DAKOTA:																		
1979	163,022	14,763	9.06	534	56	10.49	749	133	17.76	513	98	19.10	24	9	37.50	21	0	0.00
1989	160,881	15,487	9.63	787	75	9.53	831	177	21.30	524	111	21.18	62	23	37.10	11	2	18.18

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APPENDIX TABLE 9B.

FAMILIES BELOW POVERTY LEVEL IN MIDWEST STATES

BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN: 1979-1989

CONTINUED

STATE	WHITE TOTAL	WHITE BELOW P L	PERCT	BLACK TOTAL	BLACK BELOW P L	PERCT	HISP TOTAL	HISPANIC BELOW P L	PERCT	MEXICAN TOTAL	MEXICAN BELOW P L	PERCT	P RICAN TOTAL	P RICAN BELOW P L	PERCT	CUBAN TOTAL	CUBAN BELOW P L	PERCT
OHIO																		
1979	2,562,064	159,044	6.21	259,397	62,350	24.04	26,689	4,820	18.06	11,454	2,057	17.96	7,567	1,809	23.91	779	44	5.65
1989	2,594,815	194,202	7.48	281,740	81,949	29.09	29,350	6,400	21.81	11,439	2,234	19.53	10,782	3,263	30.26	814	96	11.79
S DAKOTA																		
1979	169,239	19,386	11.45	478	53	11.09	648	104	16.05	353	43	12.18	29	12	41.38	25	8	32.00
1989	171,023	15,640	9.14	546	56	11.26	1,004	243	24.20	622	173	27.81	75	10	13.33	39	0	0.00
WISCONSIN																		
1979	1,150,182	61,323	5.33	41,414	11,414	27.56	12,875	2,183	16.96	8,202	1,333	16.25	2,485	570	22.94	221	4	1.81
1989	1,201,095	67,222	5.60	56,194	21,346	37.99	17,646	4,149	23.51	11,320	2,373	20.96	3,931	1,489	37.88	253	48	18.97
MIDWEST																		
1979	13,772,586	855,531	6.21	1,266,312	301,193	24.56	275,399	47,324	17.18	172,231	27,258	15.83	48,250	13,119	27.19	8,549	763	8.93
1989	14,030,668	952,457	6.79	1,341,497	387,923	28.92	350,306	64,986	18.55	232,872	40,467	17.38	58,904	16,906	28.70	8,148	879	10.79

Source: See Appendix Table 9A
* Poverty Level

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APPENDIX TABLE 9C.

PERSONS BELOW POVERTY LEVEL IN MIDWEST STATES

BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN: 1979-1989

STATE	WHITE TOTAL	WHITE BELOW P L	PERCT	BLACK TOTAL	BLACK BELOW P L	PERCT	HISP TOTAL	HISPANIC BELOW P L	PERCT	MEXICAN TOTAL	MEXICAN BELOW P L	PERCT	P RICAN TOTAL	P RICAN BELOW P L	CUBAN PERCT	TOTAL	CUBAN BELOW P L	PERCT
ILLINOIS																		
1979	8.727.849	593.479	6.80	1.620.095	487.833	30.11	627.082	126.762	20.21	401.052	72.101	17.98	130.108	41.671	32.03	19.445	2.230	11.47
1989	8.743.503	679.107	7.77	1.634.241	508.123	31.09	864.209	172.925	20.01	604.873	111.232	18.39	143.982	44.304	30.77	16.916	2.356	13.93
INDIANA																		
1979	4.825.088	401.644	8.32	398.647	95.752	24.02	84.301	16.583	19.67	56.091	10.644	18.98	12.371	2.983	24.11	1.629	101	6.20
1989	4.873.167	437.676	8.98	412.000	119.376	28.97	91.989	15.741	17.11	63.249	10.568	16.71	14.666	2.738	18.67	1.613	222	13.76
IOWA																		
1979	2.730.244	265.080	9.69	39.377	11.017	27.98	25.414	4.440	17.47	18.403	3.213	17.46	546	106	19.41	348	32	9.20
1989	2.591.334	279.575	10.79	43.683	16.209	37.11	29.476	6.410	21.75	22.916	5.108	22.29	820	189	23.05	381	79	20.73
KANSAS																		
1979	2.073.505	183.334	8.84	115.863	31.035	26.76	60.269	9.844	16.33	48.293	7.671	15.88	2.140	541	25.28	889	102	11.47
1989	2.163.891	214.056	9.89	130.923	39.301	30.02	86.625	17.048	19.68	72.511	14.201	19.58	2.740	587	21.42	1.042	174	16.70
MICHIGAN																		
1979	7.638.603	601.479	7.87	1.157.601	297.697	25.72	154.333	28.812	18.67	105.933	20.103	18.98	11.694	2.816	24.08	3.476	302	8.69
1989	7.593.080	717.111	9.44	1.244.342	419.921	33.75	184.016	43.415	23.59	130.654	30.920	23.67	16.782	5.515	32.86	4.342	784	18.06
MINNESOTA																		
1979	3.812.335	337.314	8.85	49.301	13.084	26.54	31.182	5.561	18.15	19.970	3.610	18.08	1.577	295	18.71	591	58	9.81
1989	4.026.923	351.324	8.72	89.944	33.141	36.85	47.785	12.244	25.62	31.985	8.801	27.52	3.181	816	25.65	1.227	450	36.67
						35.61												
MISSOURI																		
1979	4.204.394	431.613	10.27	494.812	135.936	27.47	49.334	7.673	15.55	30.623	5.095	16.64	2.187	405	18.52	1.290	144	11.16
1989	4.367.185	490.374	11.23	524.020	156.459	29.86	57.948	9.928	17.13	37.090	6.102	16.45	3.641	630	17.30	1.766	337	19.08
NEBRASKA																		
1979	1.433.227	141.166	9.85	45.479	13.187	29.00	27.544	4.742	17.22	21.116	3.881	18.38	744	107	14.38	246	15	6.10
1989	1.437.711	141.951	9.87	54.549	16.983	31.13	34.150	7.736	22.65	28.196	6.521	23.13	1.045	213	20.38	404	105	25.99
N DAKOTA																		
1979	600.731	70.415	11.72	1.903	251	13.19	3.284	782	23.81	2.073	571	27.54	131	35	26.72	38	2	5.26
1989	582.165	74.677	12.83	3.142	486	15.47	4.424	1.047	23.67	2.893	725	25.06	322	100	31.06	74	27	36.49

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APPENDIX TABLE 9C.

FAMILIES BELOW POVERTY LEVEL IN MIDWEST STATES

BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN: 1979-1989

CONTINUED

STATE	WHITE TOTAL	WHITE BELOW P L	PERCT	BLACK TOTAL	BLACK BELOW P L	PERCT	HISP TOTAL	HISPANIC BELOW P L	PERCT	MEXICAN TOTAL	MEXICAN BELOW P L	PERCT	P RICAN TOTAL	P RICAN BELOW P L	PERCT	CUBAN TOTAL	CUBAN BELOW P L	PERCT
OHIO																		
1979	9.341.978	774.275	8.29	1.037.711	279.779	26.96	117.552	23.361	19.87	52.040	10.167	19.54	31.234	8.229	26.35	2.677	227	7.66
1989	9.304.054	931.822	10.02	1.105.410	357.250	32.32	128.370	31.995	24.92	53.748	11.685	21.74	44.741	15.058	33.66	3.079	633	20.56
S DAKOTA																		
1979	615.232	90.565	14.72	1.760	302	17.16	3.578	817	22.83	1.934	390	20.17	206	84	40.78	52	11	21.15
1989	614.673	77.279	12.57	2.781	546	19.63	5.117	1.276	24.94	3.358	894	26.54	350	58	16.57	66	6	9.82
WISCONSIN																		
1979	4.293.421	324.247	7.55	175.505	50.328	28.68	61.167	11.494	18.79	39.813	7.162	17.99	10.393	2.602	25.04	1.004	78	7.77
1989	4.392.015	365.391	8.32	233.701	95.447	40.84	84.615	22.992	27.17	55.289	13.633	24.66	17.201	7.059	41.04	1.347	432	32.07
MIDWEST																		
1979	50.301.607	4.214.611	8.38	5.138.154	1.416.201	27.56	1.245.040	240.971	19.35	797.341	144.608	18.14	203.331	59.874	29.45	31.685	3.302	10.38
1989	50.689.705	4.760.343	9.39	5.478.736	1.763.248	32.18	1.618.724	342.757	21.17	1.106.772	220.390	19.91	249.471	77.267	30.97	32.279	5.605	17.36

Source: See Appendix Table 9A
* Poverty Level

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APPENDIX TABLE 10

MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN THE MIDWEST BY RACE: 1979 - 1989

STATES	TOTAL (Dollars)	WHITE (Dollars)	BLACK (Dollars)	HISPANIC (Dollars)
ILLINOIS:				
1979	19,321	20,455	12,285	16,408
1989	32,252	34,355	20,990	27,945
1979 Cte.*	33,000	34,937	20,983	28,025
Difference	-748	-582	+7	-80
INDIANA:				
1979	17,582	17,850	13,614	18,664
1989	28,797	29,585	19,101	28,019
1979 Cte.	30,030	30,488	23,253	31,878
Difference	-1,233	-903	-4,152	-3,859
IOWA:				
1979	16,799	16,890	12,061	14,800
1989	26,229	26,425	16,010	21,568
1979 Cte.	28,693	28,848	20,600	25,278
Difference	-2,464	-2,423	-4,590	-3,710
KANSAS:				
1979	16,362	16,693	10,865	15,164
1989	27,291	28,035	18,422	23,451
1979 Cte.	27,946	28,511	18,557	25,900
Difference	-655	-476	-135	-2,449
MICHIGAN:				
1979	19,223	19,996	13,715	17,120
1989	31,020	32,465	18,851	26,939
1979 Cte.	32,833	34,153	23,425	29,241
Difference	-1,813	-1,688	-4,574	-2,302
MINNESOTA:				
1979	17,761	17,913	12,246	15,008
1989	30,909	31,325	18,878	25,295
1979 Cte.	30,336	30,595	20,916	25,633
Difference	+573	+730	-2,038	-338
MISSOURI:				
1979	15,581	16,014	11,508	15,365
1989	26,362	27,175	18,374	26,838
1979 Cte.	26,612	27,352	19,656	26,243
Difference	-250	-177	-1,282	+595

APPENDIX TABLE 10

MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN THE MIDWEST BY RACE: 1979 - 1989

CONTINUED

STATES	TOTAL (Dollars)	WHITE (Dollars)	BLACK (Dollars)	HISPANIC (Dollars)
NEBRASKA:				
1979	15,925	16,116	10,898	14,760
1989	26,016	26,435	17,038	21,372
1979 Cte.	27,200	27,526	18,614	25,210
Difference	-1,184	-1,091	-1,576	-3,838
NORTH DAKOTA:				
1979	15,293	15,432	13,452	12,200
1989	23,213	23,635	21,066	20,548
1979 Cte.	26,120	26,358	22,976	20,837
Difference	-2,907	-2,723	-1,910	-289
OHIO:				
1979	17,754	18,400	11,826	15,144
1989	28,706	30,025	17,716	25,053
1979 Cte.	30,324	31,427	20,199	25,866
Difference	-1,618	-1,402	-2,483	-813
SOUTH DAKOTA:				
1979	13,156	13,416	11,715	12,332
1989	22,503	23,225	20,890	16,721
1979 Cte.	22,470	22,914	20,009	21,063
Difference	+33	+311	+881	-4,342
WISCONSIN:				
1979	17,680	17,930	12,416	15,382
1989	29,442	30,215	16,189	23,253
1979 Cte.	30,197	30,624	21,206	26,272
Difference	-755	-409	-5,017	-3,019
TOTAL MIDWEST:				
1979	17,753	18,260	12,362	16,215
1989	29,334	30,355	19,012	26,645
1979 Cte.	30,322	31,188	21,114	27,695
Difference	-988	-833	-2,102	-1,050

Source: USBC 1983, (Same as Appendix Table 6); USBC 1983 (Same as Appendix Table 8); USBC 1992 (Same as Appendix Table 7A); and USBC, 1993 (Same as Appendix Table 6A).

* In 1989 Constant Dollars.

APPENDIX TABLE 11A

PER CAPITA INCOME BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN

IN THE MIDWEST: 1989

VARIABLE	WHITE	BLACK	HISPANIC
Total Population	52,041,310	5,700,768	1,659,755
Total Income	751,190,908,862	50,023,009,667	14,094,148,127
Per Capita Income	14,435	8,775	8,492

Source: USBC 1993. 1990 Census of Population STF3C(CD90-3C-1).

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APPENDIX TABLE 11B

MEAN HOUSEHOLD SIZE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN

IN THE MIDWEST: 1989

STATE	TOTAL HOUSEHOLDS	WHITE HOUSEHOLDS	BLACK HOUSEHOLDS	HISPANIC HOUSEHOLDS
Illinois	4,197,720	3,445,178	544,960	221,029
Indiana	2,064,246	1,889,378	147,344	27,022
Iowa	1,045,243	1,037,516	15,832	7,925
Kansas	946,253	868,678	48,173	24,819
Michigan	3,424,122	2,912,986	440,245	50,888
Minnesota	1,648,825	1,581,107	30,994	12,338
Missouri	1,961,364	1,747,798	187,615	17,868
Nebraska	602,858	571,605	19,706	9,948
N. Dakota	241,802	232,582	1,098	1,066
Ohio	4,089,312	3,623,326	414,068	38,422
S. Dakota	260,059	245,605	910	1,401
Wisconsin	1,824,252	1,714,275	75,230	22,180
T. Households	22,306,056	19,870,034	1,926,175	434,906
Population	59,668,632	52,041,310	5,700,310	1,659,755
Mean HH Size	2.67	2.61	2.96	3.82

Source: USBC 1993. 1990 Census of Population STF3C(CD90-3C-1), 1990 Census of Population Social and Economic Characteristics, various editions, CP-2-15,16,17,18,24,25,27,29,36,37,43,51.

APPENDIX TABLE 12

STATE PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL AND HISPANIC POPULATIONS

IN KEY CITIES OF ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN: 1990

POPULATION	ILLINOIS	MICHIGAN	CHICAGO	DETROIT	CHICAGO (Percent)	DETROIT (Percent)
Total	11,430,602	9,295,297	2,783,726	1,027,974	24.4	11.1
Hispanic	904,446	201,596	545,852	28,473	60.4	14.1
Mexican	623,688	138,312	352,560	17,655	56.5	12.8
Puerto Rican	146,059	18,538	119,866	5,446	82.1	29.4
Cuban	18,204	5,157	10,044	813	55.2	15.8
O. Hispanic*	116,495	39,589	63,382	4,559	54.4	11.5

Source: USBC 1992 (Same as Appendix Table 1).
* Other Hispanics.

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APPENDIX TABLE 13

POPULATION GROWTH BY HISPANIC ORIGIN IN MIDWESTERN STATES: 1970 - 1990

STATES	MEXICAN	PUERTO RICAN	CUBAN
Illinois:			
1970	160,419	87,477	20,796
1980	408,325	129,165	19,063
1990	612,442	147,201	17,525
Indiana:			
1970	30,034	9,269	1,158
1980	57,625	12,683	1,916
1990	64,816	15,252	1,901
Iowa:			
1970	•	•	•
1980	18,161	709	486
1990	49,917	924	399
Kansas:			
1970			
1980	49,917	2,918	926
1990	74,773	2,976	1,426
Michigan:			
1970	65,329	6,202	2,762
1980	112,183	12,425	4,177
1990	134,222	17,387	4,762
Minnesota:			
1970			
1980	20,437	1,550	795
1990	32,954	3,373	1,288
Missouri:			
1970			
1980	32,036	2,512	1,507
1990	38,274	3,959	2,108
Nebraska:			
1970			
1980	22,431	627	362
1990	29,665	1,159	480
Ohio:			
1970	26,795	20,272	2,809
1980	53,318	32,442	3,233
1990	55,042	45,911	3,211

APPENDIX TABLE 13

POPULATION GROWTH BY HISPANIC ORIGIN IN MIDWESTERN STATES: 1970 - 1990

CONTINUED

STATE	MEXICAN	PUERTO RICAN	CUBAN
Wisconsin:			
1970			
1980	41,067	10,483	993
1990	56,903	17,813	1,502

Source: USBC 1973, 1970 Census of Population, Subject Reports, Persons of Spanish Origin, PC(2)-1C; and ibid 1982, 1993 (Same as Appendix Table 1).

* Too few Hispanics for Recording.